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ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

TRADE AND COMMERCE

OF CINCINNATI,

FOR THE COMMERCIAL YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1859.

REPORTED TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BY WILLIAM SMITH,

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.



CINCINNATI:

GAZETTE COMPANY STEAM PRINTING HOUSE, CORNER FOURTH AND VINE STREETS

1859.

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# ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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Seventy-one years ago, in the town of Lexington, Ky., which is still a town, there was a newspaper published called the "*Kentucky Gazette*," by a Mr. James Bradford. On Saturday, Sept. 6, 1788, there appeared in that paper the following advertisement :

"The subscribers, being proprietors of a tract of land opposite the mouth of Licking River, on the North-West side of the Ohio, have determined to lay off a town upon that excellent situation. The local and natural advantages speak its future prosperity, being equal, if not superior, to any on the bank of the Ohio, between the Miamis.

The in-lots to be each half an acre, the out-lots four acres. Thirty of each to be given to settlers, upon paying one dollar and a half for the survey and deed of each lot.

"The fifteenth of September, is appointed for a large company to meet in Lexington, and mark a road from thence to the mouth of Licking, provided, Judge Symmes arrives, being daily expected.

"When the town is laid off, lots will be given to such as may become residents, before the first of April next."

MATHIAS DENMAN.  
ROBERT PATTERSON.  
JOHN FILSON.

These three men have passed away from earth, but many still live who had attained the age of manhood, when this advertisement appeared in the *Kentucky Gazette*. How suggestive is this notice! The "marking of a road," and the liberal donations to settlers, all carry the mind back irresistably to the land of the forest and the aborigines, to the time when all this country West of the Mountains, was a dreary unbroken wilderness.

The parties met pursuant to this notice, and laid out a town, which they first called Losantiville, but subsequently Cincinnati. The course of the Streets was marked on the trees. There can be no doubt that this was the origin of Cincinnati, and upon the ground then laid out, by those adventurous spirits, is now located the third city in the Union, with a population of 250,000, the most extensive Provision market in this or

any other country, famous for the skill and enterprise of her mechanics, the extent of her manufactures, and the wonderful progress and magnitude of her Commerce, now reaching, probably, two hundred millions, annually, an exhibit of which, as is our usual yearly custom, we now proceed to make.

Commercially and financially, the past year has ben one of general prosperity, and the increase in the Commerce and the Industry of the City, has been, at once, large, legitimate and healthy. In the introductory remarks, in our last Annual Statement, it became our duty to give a rather mournful history of the preceding twelve months, and to detail the sad ravages consequent upon the crisis of 1857. The dark clouds which then hovered over the Commercial and Financial world, and which still hung over our Industry and Commerce, though giving some indications of clearing off, have all been dispersed during the past year, with the exception of a vestige here and there, and prosperity again beams upon the trade of Cincinnati with unusual splendor. Buildings, massive and extensive, have been erected the past year, including the most splendid Opera House in the country. Whole squares have been so changed by replacing the old buildings by new, as not to be recognized, new streets opened, and the city rapidly extending over the available space on the West.

The general increase in our Commerce is quite remarkable. The increase in the Grocery trade will attract attention. The imports of Coffee increased 11 per cent. ; of Sugar, 30 per cent.; and of Molasses 60 per cent. We imported about one-sixth of all the Sugar made in Louisiana, and one-seventh of all the Molasses. One-eighth of all the Coffee imported into the United States from Brazil, came to this market, and notwithstanding these heavy importations, they were not in excess of the demand, which has been large and steady throughout the season.

The following abstract which we have prepared from our tables of Imports and Exports, showing those articles in which there has been an important increase or decrease the past year, and also the extent of that increase or decrease, per cent., will be examined with interest. We would call attention to the, comparatively, few articles in which there has been a decrease, and the large number in which there has been an increase, many of them enormously large. The fact is, increase has been the rule and decrease the exception.

It will be seen that the exports of Furniture have increased eighty-nine per cent.; of Horses, one hundred and forty-one per cent., of Molasses sixty-one per cent.; of Dried Fruits one hundred and sixty per cent. The imports of Wool have increased one hundred and fifty-five per cent; of Wines, ninety-three per cent.; of Manufactured Tobacco, ninety-six per cent., of Potatoes, *two hundred and sixty-nine per cent.*; of Barrel Pork, seventy-three per cent.; of Horses, one hundred and Thirty-four per cent.; of Dried Fruit, one hundred and ninety per cent.; and of Boots and Shoes, one hundred and four percent.; but without particularizing further, we append the abstract:

#### Imports—(INCREASE.)

ARTICLES.	Total last year...	Total this year...	Increase per cent.
Ale, Beer and Porter.....brls	6110	8545	39
Buffalo Robes.....bales	3148	4201	33
Beef.....brls & tierces	401	2081	418
Barley.....bush	400967	455731	13
Beans.....bush	23839	44623	89
Boots & Shoes.....cases	24193	49554	104
Corn.....bush	1090236	1139022	4
Cheese.....boxes	199578	223250	11
Cotton.....bales	18754	49946	166
Coffee.....sacks	129129	142452	11
Cattle.....head	29566	43109	45
Fruit, dried.....bush	46547	137879	130
Hemp.....bales	6611	12198	84
Hides.....No	105261	156360	48
Horses.....head	3838	8987	134
Pig Iron.....tons	23153	32960	46
Lemons & Oranges.....boxes	21358	40701	90
Molasses.....brls	72369	116193	60
Nails.....kegs	84148	138740	64
Pork.....brls	29291	38630	73
Potatoes.....brls	44686	165300	269
Pimento, Pep. er, &c.....bags	5764	7935	37
Rye.....bush	64385	82572	28
Raisins & Figs.....boxes	25739	34337	33
Rope, Twine &c.....pkgs	8216	12757	97
Rice.....tierces	3794	6295	64
Sugar.....hhds	44976	58885	39
Starch.....boxes	26871	45618	69
Tea.....pkgs	14793	22602	53
Tobacco.....boxes & kegs	33745	56330	96
Wines.....baskets & boxes	8408	16245	93
Wool.....bales	3115	8064	155

#### Imports—(DECREASE.)

ARTICLES.	Last year	This year	Decrease per cent.
Apples, green.....brls	40023	24531	38
Eggs.....boxes & brls	28674	16740	42
Flour.....brls	633318	558173	12
Sugar.....brls	46247	28359	34
Seed, Flax.....brls	42413	20108	52
Salt.....sacks	59601	44356	25
Whiskey.....brls	411299	382412	7

#### Exports—(INCREASE.)

ARTICLES.	Total last year...	Total this year...	Increase per cent.
Beef.....brls & tierces	20418	24309	19
Barley.....sacks	40113	53607	48
Beans.....brls	4788	10330	116
Candles.....boxes	155257	220075	41
Cheese.....boxes	124854	146136	17
Cotton.....bales	19281	44135	127
Cattle.....head	17115	23615	38
Feathers.....bags	3558	6221	74
Fish.....br s	3587	7413	106
Fruit, dried.....bu-h	19311	50411	160
Furniture.....pkgs	90138	171205	89
Hides.....No	91945	138399	50
Hogs.....head	6081	12441	104
Horses.....head	2417	5836	141
Molasses.....brls	43233	69999	61
Malt.....bush	125312	167478	33
Rye.....bush	19640	30127	53
Sugar.....hhds	29142	34078	16
Starch.....boxes	27710	32657	41
Tobacco.....bxs & kegs	32279	45030	39
Wines.....baskets and bxs	8134	14305	75
Wool.....sks & bales	4586	9169	97
Whiskey.....brls	268226	305888	14

#### Exports—(DECREASE.)

ARTICLES.	Last year	This year	Decrease per cent.
Apples, green.....brls	9396	1930	79
Alcohol.....brls	59971	23467	60
Butter.....brls	2949	1607	45
Eggs.....brls	15384	4060	73
Flour.....brls	609215	562139	7
Lard.....brls	53384	44634	16
Oil Cake.....tons	2492	399	84
Potatoes.....brls	83881	44997	46
Seed, Flax.....brls	2362	890	62

A large number of articles in which there is an increase, are not given in this table, as we specified only those in which the increase or decrease is marked.

Two years ago it was found our Commerce had extended so, that it became necessary to enlarge our tables of leading articles of imports and exports. This year we give them in the enlarged form for the first time.

The past year has been remarkable for the speculative spirit which prevailed. This is to be attributed to the great abundance of capital. Produce was the article which attracted most attention, because Railway and other securities, offered no inducements, owing to their general depression. Flour and Wheat were operated in largely, first upon a short supply basis in February and March, and then upon a general European War basis, in May. Money was, of course, made and lost, but the losses in the aggregate, as is generally the case in all speculative movements, far exceeded the profits, and resulted in embarrassments and some failures.

Pork was another favorite article, and on the basis of a short crop, a sweeping speculative movement prevailed during the fall of 1858, and extended through the packing season. The Pork Crop of the West was bought at the highest average price ever paid for it in any previous year; and the crop turning out to be ample, the decline was large, and the losses extensive and general.

Whisky and Linseed Oil were speculated in on



the short supply basis, to some extent, but the result, as a general thing, was the reverse of successful.

Potatoes and Oats attracted large attention in the fore part of the year, and heavy purchases were made, owing to short crops of them, and an expected scarcity. The result was ample supplies of both and comparatively low prices.

Owing to the high prices of Flour and Wheat in this country, the exports of both to Europe the past year, were remarkably small, and in March and April, French Wheat was imported to some extent, and would have been quite largely, no doubt, during the summer, had it not been for the Italian War, which began in May, and put a sudden termination to the movement. The result has shown that the supply of Breadstuffs in the country was ample for home consumption, and prices were put up far above a legitimate average by speculation.

The following table gives comparative exports of Breadstuffs, from the United States to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, for a series of years, which will be useful for reference :

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

	Brls. Flour.	Bus Wheat	Bus. Corn.
Total, Sept. 1st, 1859,	102,032	468,788	320,681
.. .. 1858,	1,300,906	6,658,639	3,372,444
.. .. 1857,	863,179	5,567,001	4,735,134
.. .. 1856,	1,665,552	7,933,955	7,065,821
.. .. 1855,	170,323	31,713	6,845,242
.. .. 1854,	1,824,320	5,918,317	6,215,396
.. .. 1853,	1,618,040	5,443,460	1,517,087
.. .. 1852,	1,444,640	2,712,120	1,576,749
.. .. 1851,	1,581,702	1,523,308	2,308,860
.. .. 1850,	463,400	463,015	4,873,446
.. .. 1849,	1,118,316	1,091,385	12,723,626
.. .. 1848,	1,835,533	251,622	4,581,367
.. .. 1847,	3,150,689	4,013,134	17,298,744

TO THE CONTINENT.

Total, 1858-'59,....	51,988	57,845	25,519
.. 1857-'58,....	303,100	390,428	16,848
.. 1856-'57,....	483,344	2,875,653	543,590
.. 1855-'56,....	748,408	2,610,079	282,083
.. 1854-'55,....	7,763	4,972	308,428

Our Steamboat business continues to decline, as will be seen by referring to the proper tables, which is, of course, to be attributed to the Railway traffic, and the fact of its gradually superceding the River facilities for the transportation of passengers and light freight.

During the year continuous Railway communication has been opened between this city and New Orleans, by which the trip can be made hence to that city in less than three days, which will take a large passenger business from the steamers, and injure the interests seriously on that route.

**THE MONEY MARKET.**

There has been unusual sameuess in the Money Market during the whole year. Capital has been abundant most of the time, and easily obtained, upon acceptable security, at 10@12 per cent. The market, at no time, has been dull, but on the contrary the demand for money has been good, and capitalists generally found no difficulty in making investments, in good paper or real estate, at 10 per cent. The market has been somewhat disturbed at times by Western bank paper.

Exchange having went up to a high rate in the principal cities, in Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, the banks were placed in several difficult positions in trying to redeem their paper, and sustain their credit, and many of them were tempted to use dishonorable means to evade their responsibilities, which gave our bankers some uneasiness, and not a little anxiety, particularly as regards the course some of the Missouri banks pursued.

Exchange on the East kept down to  $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{3}{4}$ c. premium in this market, which, of course, brought a large demand here from the entire West. Since harvest, matters in this line have eased down very decidedly, and the North Western banks are enabled to get on more comfortably.

The Money Market closes, as it has been throughout the season, in a sound and healthy position; and confidence in the present, and hope of the future, strong.

Below we append a table showing the Rates of Exchange at the close of each week during the year, on New Orleans and New York, which will show the course of the market for this indicator of commerce :

**RATES OF SIGHT EXCHANGE,**

On New York and the Eastern Cities, and New Orleans, for the years ending August 31, 1858 and 1859.

WEEK ENDING	NEW YORK.		NEW ORLEANS.	
	1857-'58.	1858-'59.	1857-'58.	1858-'59.
	p'm	dis.	p'm	dis.
September 1.....	1	...	...	...
.. 8.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
.. 15.....	2	...	...	...
.. 22.....	3	...	...	...
.. 29.....	4	...	...	...
October 6.....	5	...	...	1
.. 13.....	5	...	...	1
.. 20.....	6	...	...	1
.. 27.....	6	...	...	1
November 3.....	5	...	...	1
.. 10.....	4	...	...	1
.. 17.....	2	...	1	...
.. 24.....	2	...	1	...
December 1.....	...	...	...	...
.. 8.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	1
.. 15.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
.. 22.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	2	...
.. 29.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	2	...
January 5.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	1	...
.. 12.....	1	...	1	...
.. 19.....	1	...	par	...
.. 26.....	1	...	1	...
February 2.....	...	...	...	...
.. 9.....	1	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
.. 16.....	1	...	...	1
.. 23.....	1	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
March 2.....	1	...	1	...
.. 9.....	1	...	1	...
.. 16.....	1	...	1	...
.. 23.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
.. 30.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
April 6.....	6	...	...	...
.. 13.....	...	...	...	...
.. 20.....	...	...	par	...
.. 27.....	...	...	par	...
May 4.....	...	...	par	...
.. 11.....	...	...	par	...
.. 18.....	...	...	par	...
.. 25.....	...	...	...	...
June 1.....	...	...	...	...
.. 8.....	...	...	...	par
.. 15.....	...	...	...	...
.. 22.....	...	...	...	...
.. 29.....	...	...	...	par
July 6.....	...	...	...	par
.. 13.....	...	...	...	par
.. 20.....	...	...	...	par
.. 27.....	...	...	...	par
August 3.....	...	...	...	par
.. 10.....	...	...	...	par
.. 17.....	...	...	...	par
.. 24.....	...	...	...	par
.. 31.....	...	...	...	par

### THE WEATHER.

The fall months of 1858 were mild and favorable for vegetation. The temperature during September was fully as high as the previous August, and grass grew very well. October and November were quite pleasant, and the whole winter was unusually mild. No frost or bitter cold weather worth naming, and no ice fit for summer use was made around this city. The spring was unusually early, and vegetation began in March, and was as forward in April as it usually is in May. A large quantity of corn was planted in April, and the entire crop early in May, and about the first of June it was as forward as it was the first of July the previous year.

But on the night of the 4th of June, a killing frost came and swept over the land, producing the most intense alarm. The corn, which was from eight to fifteen inches high, was cut down all over the West, and the crop thrown back fully three weeks; though it sprouted up from the roots again, generally, yet where it was forward it had to be replanted. This frost done immense injury to all tender vegetables, resulting in heavy loss to the country. The wheat was injured severely in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio; and, as the result has shown, to a greater or less extent throughout the Western States. Mild and genial weather prevailed during the last three weeks of June, but this was followed by a protracted drought in July, with an extraordinary high temperature, the thermometer indicating 98 to 105 degrees in the shade, Fahrenheit's scale, all over the West, being as high at St. Paul's, Milwaukee and Chicago, as in this city. The fruit was, in many cases, scorched upon the trees; and the leaves of some kind of trees withered up and fell off. Great alarm was experienced regarding the corn; and general complaints about the grass being withered up, came from all quarters. This drought was more severe in this State, Kentucky and Indiana, than other Western States. About the first of August, frequent showers began to fall, and towards the middle of the month general rains prevailed, greatly refreshing the earth, and causing vegetation to spring up with a vigor and freshness surprising, owing to the heated state of the earth. The corn revived, and started to grow with wonderful rapidity; and at the close of August the impression is that the crop will be excellent. The pastures are as green as spring, and the prospects for fall business excellent; the ground being thoroughly saturated with water, is in excellent condition for sowing wheat.

There has been a good stage of water in the Ohio River throughout the year, and navigation has not been interrupted by either ice or low water, at any time.

### SYNOPSIS OF MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

Mr. Charles Cist canvassed the various manufacturing departments of the city last spring, and

the following table has been made up from the information he obtained, and the census returns of 1840 and 1850. It will be found highly interesting, showing, as it does, the general and rapid progress of the various manufacturing interests of this city, the last twenty years. By referring to the footings it will be seen that the value of the various products in 1840, was \$17,780,033; in 1850, \$54,550,134, and in 1860, \$112,254,000, having more than doubled in the last ten years.

NATURE OF PRODUCTS.	VALUE.		
	1841.	1851.	1859.
Agricult' mach's & impl...	\$ 35000	\$ 78000	\$ 1290000
Alcohol & Spirits Wine...	145000	608260	2260000
Ale and Beer.....	126000	566000	1500000
Animal Charcoal.....	5000	25000	30000
Artificial Flowers.....	3000	14200	24000
Awnings, sails, tents, &c.	12000	45000	52000
Bagging factories.....	78550	270000	.....
Bakeries.....	254000	637632	960280
Baking P wders.....	6000	18000	84000
Band and hat boxes.....	9000	36000	42000
Bells and brass work.....	11000	204500	425000
Bellows.....	82300	180000	200000
Betting, hose, &c.....	21000	93000	96002
Billiard Tables.....	.....	.....	342000
Blacking, paste.....	11000	24000	36000
Black-smithing.....	211400	285445	483000
Blinds, Venetian.....	2000	40000	60000
Block & spurs and pumps.	26172	21000	25400
Boilers, steam engine.....	104000	344000	463000
Bolts, nuts, &c.....	6000	20000	65000
Bonnets, bleach'g & pr.....	10000	22000	28040
Book binding.....	107700	162000	326000
Boots and Shoes.....	488000	1182650	1750450
Boxes, packing, etc.....	34000	120000	210000
Brands, stamps, etc.....	6840	13500	22000
Bricks.....	87500	207000	485000
Bricklaying & plastering.	208650	408650	640700
Bristles and curled hair...	16000	48800	140000
Britannia ware.....	12840	38960	100000
Brooms.....	3000	15000	30000
Bushes.....	19000	60500	125000
Buckets and tubs.....	21650	84200	60000
Bags and plugs.....	5000	12000	10400
Burning fluid.....	89000	110000	195000
Burr mill stones.....	10500	24000	100000
Butchers.....	1098015	2850000	4370000
Candles and confectiion...	54000	128120	262000
Candles, tallow, oil, etc....	253940	440400	6114500
Cap and hat bodies.....	10000	30000	140000
Carpenter & build'g work.	418000	2116000	2760000
Carpet weavers.....	40000	56000	75000
Carrriages, omnibuses.....	127000	355847	460000
Carving.....	2000	7000	30000
Charcoal, pulverized.....	6000	18500	30000
Chemicals.....	187000	361000	450000
Cisterns.....	21300	75000	75000
Cloaks, mantillas, &c.....	3000	28000	450000
Cloth'g, male up.....	1223800	1947500	15000000
Coffee, roasted or ground.	8000	38000	225000
Combs.....	18550	18000	.....
Copper ware.....	167000	387000	1510000
Copper, iron & sh. ir. ware	211300	258000	610000
Copper & steel pl. engr'g...	42000	50000	48000
Cord, hemp and manilla...	33600	180000	234000
Cot. yarn, sheeting, etc....	195600	661000	680000
Cured beef and tongues...	21000	135000	225500
Cutlery, surg., dent'l, etc.	10700	40000	80000
Dental furniture.....	.....	.....	10000
Dentistry.....	6000	92000	125000
Die sinking.....	1300	5000	7500
Drugs, marble, etc, gr'd...	10000	50000	60000
Dyeing and scouring.....	15540	28000	61000
Edge tools.....	41600	117500	158000
Engraving, seal, card, etc.	5000	18000	30000
Engraving, wood.....	22550	51000	75000
Feed and flour.....	816700	1630000	3216000
Fire engines & hydraul...	13750	65000	150000
Florists & nurserymen...	15000	120000	300000
Files.....	1500	7000	18000
Foundry castings.....	668657	3676500	6353400
Fringes.....	15400	20000	60000
Furniture.....	676800	1660000	6356000
Gas and coke.....	.....	65000	160000
Gas fitting.....	.....	45000	110000
Gas generators, portable...	.....	.....	50000
Gilders.....	7000	39000	60000
Gilders on glass.....	.....	.....	10000
Glassware.....	10000	40000	100000
Gloves.....	5000	20000	20000
Glue.....	6000	28000	65000
Gold leaf & dentist's foil..	4000	11000	15000
Gold pens.....	.....	3500	6500
Grease.....	50000	90000	130000
Gunsmithing.....	16842	35000	4500





The following table shows the prices at the corresponding dates the previous year :

Sept	2 45	Dec	2 35	March	3 34	June	2 35½
..	9 42	..	9 32½	..	10 33	..	9 36
..	16 36	..	16 32	..	17 33	..	16 44
..	23 36	..	23 32	..	24 35	..	23 37
..	30 32	..	30 29	..	31 34	..	30 38
Oct	7 32	Jan	6 30	April	7 32½	July	7 40
..	14 29	..	13 30	..	14 33	..	14 44
..	21 31	..	20 30	..	21 33	..	21 41
..	28 30½	..	27 30	..	28 33½	..	28 44
Nov	4 31	Feb	3 32	May	5 32½	Aug	4 46
..	11 31	..	10 33	..	12 33	..	11 47
..	18 33	..	17 34½	..	19 34½	..	18 46
..	25 34	..	24 35	..	26 34	..	25 45

The following table shows the exports of Alcohol from this city, the last fourteen years, ending August 31st, each year :

1846	1615
1847	1943
1848	1771
1849	3022
1850	3302
1851	5038
1852	7007
1853	9669
1854	1850
1855	1956
1856	31679
1857	44620
1858	5071
1859	23467

This table shows a falling off in the business the past, as compared with the previous year, of slightly over sixty per cent. The value of the Alcohol and Pure Spirits made in this city, during the year 1858, is, in round numbers, \$2,260,000.

#### AGRICULTURAL MACHINES, &c.

Though, owing to the high rents, and other expenses incident to large cities, the manufacture of Agricultural Implements is carried on to more advantage in small towns, where room is plenty and cheap; yet the business, nevertheless, is prosecuted largely in this city, and has increased quite rapidly, and proved profitable, in the main, to those who have carried it on judiciously. In 1840 the annual value of all the Agricultural Implements manufactured in this city, was only \$36,000, whilst, during the year 1858, the value of Machinery and Implements of this kind, manufactured, amounted to \$1,290,000.

#### ALE AND BEER.

Brewing has increased in this City with extraordinary rapidity, the last few years, showing that the consumption of the beverages called ale, beer, &c., must have increased in a far greater ratio than the population. There are now within the city proper, thirty-six establishments in which malt drinks are manufactured, many of them of a most extensive character, having immense vaults or cellars, two to three stories under ground. This business has increased three-fold the last ten years. According to the census returns of 1840, the value of malt-liquors, made in this city annually, was but \$126,000. In 1850, it had increased to \$566,000, and at this time it is \$1,500,000, according to reports made by the proprietors to Mr. Cist.

#### BARK.

This article is brought to this city, chiefly in flat boats, down the Ohio, from the tributaries of this river above this city. It is sold by the cord of 128 cubic feet. As no account is kept, or indeed can be well obtained, of the imports, as they arrive, we cannot give their extent, except so far as the article is consumed by tanners in this city. The estimated consumption the past year, is 16,000 cords. The range of prices have been higher than the previous year; the market closing steady. The bark of the Chestnut Oak is the description generally brought to this market; it is considered the best of all others for tanning leather, and it is this kind our quotations represent.

The following table shows the price of Prime Chestnut Oak Bark, at the close of each week, during the year ending Aug. 31, 1859 :

Sept	1 10 00	Dec	1 10 00	March	2 11 50	June	1 11 00
..	8 10 00	..	8 9 00	..	9 11 00	..	8 11 00
..	15 10 00	..	15 9 00	..	16 10 50	..	15 11 00
..	22 10 00	..	22 9 50	..	23 11 50	..	22 11 00
..	29 10 00	..	29 9 00	..	30 15 00	..	29 11 50
Oct	6 10 00	Jan	5 8 50	April	6 10 00	July	6 11 50
..	13 10 00	..	12 9 00	..	13 10 00	..	13 12 50
..	20 10 00	..	19 9 00	..	20 10 00	..	20 12 50
..	27 10 00	..	26 10 00	..	27 10 00	..	27 12 50
Nov	3 10 00	Feb	2 10 00	May	4 10 00	Aug	3 12 50
..	10 10 00	..	9 10 00	..	11 10 00	..	10 12 50
..	17 10 50	..	16 10 50	..	18 10 00	..	17 12 00
..	24 9 50	..	23 11 50	..	25 11 00	..	24 11 00
							31 11 00

The following table shows the price at the corresponding dates the previous year :

Sept	2 11 25	Dec	2 9 00	March	3 10 50	June	2 9 50
..	9 11 25	..	9 10 00	..	10 10 50	..	9 9 50
..	16 11 25	..	16 10 00	..	17 10 50	..	16 9 50
..	23 11 25	..	23 10 00	..	24 10 50	..	23 9 50
..	30 11 00	..	30 9 50	..	31 10 50	..	30 10 00
Oct	7 11 00	Jan	6 10 00	April	7 10 50	July	7 10 00
..	14 11 00	..	13 10 00	..	14 10 00	..	14 10 00
..	21 9 00	..	20 10 00	..	21 10 00	..	21 10 00
..	28 9 00	..	27 10 00	..	28 9 50	..	28 10 00
Nov	4 9 50	Feb	3 10 00	May	5 9 50	Aug	4 10 00
..	11 9 50	..	10 10 00	..	12 9 50	..	11 10 00
..	18 9 50	..	17 10 50	..	19 9 00	..	18 10 00
..	25 9 50	..	24 10 50	..	26 9 00	..	25 10 00

#### BUTTER.

The average price of this article has been decidedly higher the past than the previous year, which must be attributed to the scarcity of winter feed for cows, and a good export demand for the article. We notice an improvement in the quality of butter brought to this market every year, and also in the management and skill in preserving it, which curtails the losses greatly, heretofore sustained by its deterioration. A large quantity is now brought in by Express, in tubs with portable covers, which, after being emptied, are returned to the dairies, to be filled again. In this way the expense of cooperage is greatly economised, and the quality of the butter is generally better, because it is sent to market at shorter intervals, and thus avoids the risk of spoiling by keeping. When well managed, there can be no doubt that butter making pays well, and this we think is pretty clearly demonstrated by the increase in the business the trade shows, as well



as the increased skill exhibited in the science of making it. In our retail market, good table butter has ranged from 25 to 40¢  $\text{lb}$ , during the whole year. The description the quotations below represent, is, in cold weather, prime roll, which comes in wrapped in muslin cloths, and packed in barrels or boxes, and in the summer months, prime, packed in firkins or barrels.

We notice that a much greater proportion of the receipts the past year came in firkins. This is a great improvement, because repacking is avoided here, and when butter is put up in proper shape in the dairies, or with the dealers, who receive it directly from the farmers, it will reach the consumer in much better condition than when repacked, as is generally the case, when sent here in barrels. These remarks refer, of course, to summer made butter, as that made in winter keeps very well put up in the manner alluded to above, and is generally shipped from this market in the winter season in that state, to Western or Southern markets.

As a business, the trade has been unprofitable, and in some cases quite disastrous to those engaged in it. In the first part of the year, the tendency was to New York, and the shipments thence soon exceeded the demand, so that the market was glutted. It was shipped from thence to California quite largely, and at a loss; and heavy shipments, also, made to this market, and sold here in the spring, in some cases as low as 8@10¢  $\text{lb}$ ; and what must have made this the more aggravating to the owners, had this butter been shipped to this market in the first place, it could have been sold at 18@20¢.

The weather during the spring months, and up to the 1st of July, was peculiarly favorable for butter making, but the drought of July parched up the grass badly. The rains which fell during August, however, have caused it to grow again with renewed vigor, so that pasturage is now unusually good for the season, and prices are, consequently, declining at the close. The receipts are large, and the supply in excess of the demand.

The following table shows the prices of prime butter,  $\text{lb}$ , in this market, at the close of each week during the year, ending Aug. 31, 1859:

Sept	1 16	Dec	1 20	March	2 22	June	1 15
..	8 17	..	8 20	..	9 26	..	8 15
..	15 17	..	15 20	..	16 28	..	15 14
..	22 18	..	22 19	..	23 28	..	22 14
..	29 18	..	29 19	..	30 28	..	29 14
Oct	6 18	Jan	5 18	April	6 25	July	6 14
..	13 17	..	12 18	..	13 25	..	13 14
..	20 18	..	19 20	..	20 25	..	20 14
..	27 18	..	26 20	..	27 22	..	27 14
Nov	3 20	Feb	2 20	May	4 21	Aug	3 14
..	10 20	..	9 20	..	11 18	..	10 16
..	17 20	..	16 21	..	18 18	..	17 16
..	24 20	..	23 22	..	25 16	..	24 16
							31 16

The following table shows the prices at the corresponding dates the year previous:

Sept	2 17	Dec	2 18	March	3 14	June	2 13
..	9 17	..	9 18	..	10 13	..	9 12
..	16 16	..	16 17	..	17 15	..	16 12
..	23 16	..	23 17	..	24 13	..	23 11
..	30 15	..	30 16	..	31 14	..	30 12
Oct	7 15	Jan	6 16	April	7 14	July	7 12
..	14 15	..	13 14	..	14 16	..	14 12
..	21 15	..	20 14	..	21 15	..	21 11
..	28 18	..	27 13	..	28 18	..	28 12
Nov	4 21	Feb	3 14	May	5 20	Aug	4 13
..	11 19	..	10 15	..	12 20	..	11 13
..	18 18	..	17 15	..	19 20	..	18 14
..	25 18	..	24 15	..	26 13	..	25 15

With regard to these quotations, it is necessary to say, that there is always a range in the quality of butter, equal to 6¢  $\text{lb}$ , when prime sells at 16¢ and under, and 8¢ when it sells at 25¢ and under, during the summer season particularly.

The following are the Imports and Exports of Butter at this place, for fourteen years, ending August 31st, each year:

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	brls	firkins	brls	kegs
1846	3339	6841	1624	20300
1847	6345	5090	1348	31194
1848	6625	6405	2337	23015
1849	7721	5999	1272	24308
1850	3074	7487	984	24393
1851	8259	11043	3258	36185
1852	10203	13720	3006	31335
1853	16484	11351	5853	42316
1854	16842	11692	3903	41535
1855	10185	7132	1300	24196
1856	11361	12422	2331	28128
1857	11352	10818	2569	21913
1858	14525	17945	2949	29007
1859	10034	23055	1007	27286

NOTE.—It is perhaps necessary to state, that as a general thing, four kegs of Butter are equal to one firkin, and for export to the Southern market, the article is generally put in kegs of 25 lbs. each. The great bulk of that exported goes to New Orleans, and other places on the lower Mississippi.

## BEEF CATTLE.

The short Corn crop of 1858, and consequent high price of that article, led to a material advance in fat cattle towards the approach of spring, and the supply largely fell off; but the low price of Pork diminished the consumption somewhat; and as soon as the grass became plenty, towards the latter part of May, prices began to decline. The highest point reached was \$6 per cwt. gross for prime, which was the current rate the first three weeks of May, and which was double the opening price in September, 1858, and \$2.50 above the closing price in August, 1859.

The receipts of Cattle have largely increased at this point, notwithstanding the deficiency of food for them the past year. The whole number which came in by Railway is 45,000, besides those driven in, which we estimate at 10,000, making the total receipts for the year, 55,000; of these 24,000 head were shipped East, and the remainder taken for the city and local consumption and by packers. There is a marked increase in the quantity of Beef packed here the past as compared with the previous year; a portion of it was put up for the English Navy, a portion of this contract having been taken by

one of our packers. Beef Packing as a business, however, is one of minor importance in this city.

The following table shows the price of prime Beef Cattle in this market, per 100 lbs. gross, at the close of each week, during the year ending August 31, 1859:

Sept	13 00	Dec	13 25	March	24 75	June	15 00
..	83 00	..	83 25	..	95 25	..	85 00
..	153 25	..	153 50	..	165 00	..	155 00
..	223 25	..	224 25	..	235 00	..	225 00
..	293 25	..	294 25	..	305 75	..	295 00
Oct	63 00	Jan	54 25	April	65 75	July	64 50
..	133 00	..	124 25	..	135 50	..	134 50
..	203 00	..	194 25	..	205 50	..	204 00
..	273 25	..	264 25	..	275 50	..	273 75
Nov	33 25	Feb	24 75	May	46 00	Aug	33 75
..	103 25	..	94 50	..	116 00	..	103 75
..	173 25	..	165 00	..	186 00	..	173 75
..	243 25	..	235 00	..	255 25	..	243 50
							313 50

The following table shows the prices at the corresponding dates the previous year:

Sept	24 00	Dec	23 50	March	33 75	June	24 00
..	94 00	..	93 50	..	104 00	..	93 75
..	164 00	..	163 50	..	174 25	..	164 00
..	234 75	..	233 25	..	244 25	..	233 50
..	304 75	..	303 50	..	314 00	..	303 75
Oct	74 00	Jan	64 00	April	73 75	July	74 00
..	143 75	..	134 00	..	144 25	..	144 50
..	213 75	..	204 00	..	214 25	..	213 50
..	283 50	..	274 00	..	284 25	..	283 50
Nov	43 25	Feb	34 00	May	54 00	Aug	43 00
..	113 25	..	104 00	..	124 00	..	113 00
..	183 25	..	173 75	..	194 25	..	183 75
..	253 50	..	243 75	..	264 25	..	253 75

### THE BOOK TRADE.

This department of the city trade is in a healthy condition, and is progressing satisfactorily. The whole number of volumes published in this city the past year, we estimate at 3,200,000. The educational works alone, published here, supply nearly all the Public Schools in the entire West. The cause which gives the School Books published in Cincinnati, such wide-spread reputation and such a permanent footing, is their superior character. In 1840, the total value of all the books printed in Cincinnati annually, was \$500,000; in 1850 it had reached \$1,250,000; now, from reliable data, we place it at \$2,600,000. There are now fifty-nine establishments engaged in the book trade in this city, of which seventeen are publishing houses, five or six of them on a most extensive scale.

### BARLEY.

We stated in our last Annual Statement, that the crop of this article, raised in 1858, was generally held by the farmers at \$1.00 per bushel, in anticipation of being able to obtain this rate or upwards on further in the season, owing to the great increase in the consumption. This hope was not realized, however, but on the contrary maltsters and brewers bought quite extensively in Western New York, and even in Canada, thus swelling the supply largely and putting the price down below a point it would have reached had the farmers accepted 75c or 80c per bushel, which they could have easily obtained. The quantity

imported supplied the wants of brewers, &c., during the first three months of the season pretty well; and when farmers made up their minds to sell, towards spring, they found they had to accept prices far below what they anticipated, and during the summer months the supply has been far in excess of the demand, and were it not for the large quantity used for feed, owing to the high prices of Oats and Corn, it would have been unsaleable after June, at almost any price. The stock now held is light, comparatively, and the new crop comes upon a moderately bare market.

We stated last year, that the crop was a fair one and was gathered in good condition. The result has proved this statement quite correct. The crop this season is a good average, and has been saved in fine condition. We have not heard of any contracts for the new crop, nor of any desire on the part of brewers to make any at present.

The following table shows the price of prime Barley per bushel of 48 lbs. in this market, at the close of each week the past year, ending August 31, 1859:

Sept	1 65	Dec	1 75	March	2 80	June	1 63
..	18 75	..	8 70	..	9 72	..	8 63
..	15 76	..	15 70	..	16 70	..	15 63
..	22 76	..	22 73	..	23 70	..	22 63
..	29 85	..	29 73	..	30 65	..	29 63
Oct	6 100	Jan	5 73	April	6 65	July	6 58
..	13 95	..	12 70	..	13 65	..	13 57
..	20 75	..	19 74	..	20 65	..	20 55
..	27 75	..	26 72	..	27 65	..	27 62
Nov	3 80	Feb	2 75	May	4 62	Aug	3 55
..	10 80	..	9 75	..	11 60	..	10 65
..	17 80	..	16 85	..	18 60	..	17 60
..	24 76	..	23 80	..	25 60	..	24 60

The following table shows the prices at the corresponding dates the previous year:

Sept	2 85	Dec	2 75	March	3 50	June	2 50
..	9 85	..	9 75	..	10 55	..	9 50
..	16 85	..	16 75	..	17 48	..	16 50
..	23 85	..	23 70	..	24 45	..	23 50
..	30 1 00	..	30 65	..	31 48	..	30 45
Oct	7 95	Jan	6 62	April	7 48	July	7 40
..	14 95	..	13 60	..	14 42	..	14 40
..	21 90	..	20 60	..	21 42	..	21 50
..	28 90	..	27 60	..	28 42	..	28 50
Nov	4 78	Feb	3 60	May	5 42	Aug	4 60
..	11 62	..	10 60	..	12 42	..	11 60
..	18 70	..	17 56	..	19 50	..	18 60
..	25 70	..	24 50	..	26 56	..	25 60

The following table shows the Imports of Barley at this place for fourteen years:

	Bushels.
1846 .....	90225
1847 .....	79394
1848 .....	165528
1849 .....	87460
1850 .....	137925
1851 .....	111257
1852 .....	80994
1853 .....	226844
1854 .....	286586
1855 .....	204224
1856 .....	244792
1857 .....	381960
1858 .....	400967
1859 .....	455731

This table shows that the Imports have been about sixty thousand bushels greater the past than the previous year, and by far the largest ever brought into this city.



## BOOTS AND SHOES.

This trade, the past year, exhibits a most satisfactory result; the increase is large. It will be perceived, however, that the increased demand has been supplied from the Eastern manufactories. The number of wholesale houses is now twenty-five, and of retail houses three hundred and seven. The whole number of wholesale and retail houses in the business, each of the past four years, compare as follows:

1855-6	239
1856-7	277
1857-8	315
1858-9	232

The Imports and Exports of Boots and Shoes at this place the past two years, stand as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.
1857-8, cases,	24,183	43,979
1058-9 do	49,554	49,070

## BROOMS.

The manufacture of this article in this city and the district of country adjacent thereto, has been, for many years, growing into great importance; and the cultivation of Broom Corn, one of considerable agricultural importance. We have no means of ascertaining the quantity of Broom Corn raised in this and adjoining counties, or the exact number of Brooms manufactured, but we have some data upon which to base a pretty accurate estimate. According to the census returns of 1840, the total value of Brooms manufactured in this city that year, was \$3,000, now it is, according to Cist's report, \$30,000. The number manufactured in the city, however, forms but a very small part of the trade, as the great Broom factories, which supply this city, are located in the adjoining counties.

The total number of Brooms brought into and manufactured in this city during the past year, we put down at 120,000 dozens, or 1,440,000 Brooms, of this number about 20,000 dozen, or 240,000 Brooms were exported, leaving the balance for the consumption of this city and vicinity. At an average price of \$1.50 per dozen, the value of the Broom trade the past year is \$180,000. The most remarkable feature in the trade the past year, was the great scarcity of Broom Corn which was consequent upon the partial failure of the crop in the West in 1858; and, during the last three months of the past year, large quantities of brooms were actually imported from Philadelphia, to this market, by Railway. This seems like sending Coals to New Castle, but it nevertheless paid the importers. The rate of freight paid was 90 to \$1.12 per 100 pounds.

## BURNING FLUID.

The manufacture of this article has, within the last five years, become of considerable importance, and the rapidity of the increase, the last two or three years, gives evidence of the business swelling into one of magnitude. A few years ago the quantity manufactured was quite insignificant, but during the last year, six establishments have been engaged in making it pretty extensively, be-

sides many others which manufacture it on a small scale.

By returns we have from some of the leading manufacturers, we find that the total quantity made the past year, was 10,000 bbls. of 42 gals. each. This article is consumed extensively all over the United States, but that made here finds a market in the Western States, chiefly this State, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Virginia and Tennessee. The increase in the business the last year, was thirty-three per cent.

The total value of this article manufactured the past year is \$230,000. Notwithstanding the numerous accidents caused by this article, the use of it becomes more general every year, but the recent improvements in lamps for burning it, and vessels for holding it, have made these accidents far less probable, and with such care as intelligent persons would use, we may say, nearly impossible.

## CHEESE.

We notice, with pleasure, a continued improvement in the quality of this article, as well as in the mode of sending it to market; and the result is the loss sustained by deterioration, in hot weather, has been reduced to a smaller compass, than that of the previous year. As the receipts show, there has been a marked increase in the trade the past, as compared with the previous year; but notwithstanding this increase in the receipts, the supply has been inadequate to the demand; and during the spring, fully ten thousand boxes more could have been sold than what was, had the stock been here. Like butter, an undue proportion was shipped to New York, chiefly in consequence of the very strong representations made by the New York merchants to the dealers on the Western Reserve, with reference to anticipated prices, but the mistake was discovered too late, and when the cheese should have been here, it was, unfortunately, in New York. Prices ruled higher in spring than the previous year, and must have been quite satisfactory to dealers. The shipments are now made altogether by Railway to this market, and so judiciously, that the market is at no time overstocked. The "Durham Farm" and "English Dairy" descriptions have been confined, we believe, to the genuine brands this year, and have done well, meeting with a good demand at full prices.

The following table shows the price of Western Reserve Cheese (selected) per pound, in this market, at the close of each week during the year, ending Aug. 31, 1859:

Sept	1 7/8	Dec	1 8 1/2	March	2 12	June	1 8 1/2
..	8 7/8	..	8 8 1/2	..	9 12	..	8 8
..	15 7/8	..	15 8 1/2	..	16 12 1/2	..	15 7 1/2
..	23 7/8	..	23 8 1/2	..	23 12 1/2	..	22 7 1/2
..	29 7/8	..	29 8 1/2	..	30 12 1/2	..	29 8
Oct	6 7/8	Jan	5 8 1/2	April	6 12 1/2	July	6 8
..	13 7/8	..	12 8 1/2	..	13 12 1/2	..	13 7 1/2
..	20 7/8	..	19 8 1/2	..	20 10 1/2	..	20 7
..	27 7/8	..	26 8 1/2	..	27 9	..	27 7
Nov	3 7/8	Feb	2 9	May	4 9	Aug	3 7/8
..	10 7/8	..	9 11	..	11 9	..	10 8
..	17 7/8	..	16 11 1/2	..	18 9	..	17 8
..	24 8	..	23 11 1/2	..	25 8 1/2	..	24 8
							31 8

The following table shows the prices at the corresponding dates the previous year :

Sept	2 10	Dec	2 8½	March	7 8	June	2 9½
..	9 10	..	9 8½	..	11 8	..	9 6½
..	16 10	..	16 8½	..	17 7½	..	16 6½
..	23 10	..	23 8½	..	24 8	..	23 7
..	30 10	..	30 8	..	31 8	..	30 7
Oct	7 10	Jan	6 8	April	7 7	July	7 7
..	14 10	..	13 8	..	14 8½	..	14 6½
..	21 10	..	20 8	..	21 9	..	21 6½
..	28 10	..	27 8	..	28 9	..	28 6½
Nov	4 9½	Feb	3 8	May	5 8	Aug	4 6½
..	11 9	..	10 8	..	12 7½	..	11 6½
..	18 9	..	17 8	..	19 7	..	18 6½
..	25 8½	..	24 8	..	26 7	..	25 7

The following table shows the Imports and Exports of Cheese, at this place, during the last fourteen years, ending August 31, each year:

	Imports. boxes.	Exports boxes.
1846 .....	99059	35459
1847 .....	120301	70104
1848 .....	138800	59374
1849 .....	143265	55134
1850 .....	165940	80302
1851 .....	205444	121755
1852 .....	241753	150639
1853 .....	202337	143056
1854 .....	216802	139728
1855 .....	183379	102352
1856 .....	190983	114607
1857 .....	176623	112632
1858 .....	190578	124854
1859 .....	223250	146196

It will be seen, by the above table, that the imports, the past year, have been larger than those of any year, since 1852.

### COFFEE.

Notwithstanding though the importations of this article from Rio de Janeiro, during the crop year, ending July 1, 1859, were 286,919 bags, in excess of those of the previous year, and that the stocks of all kinds, in the various ports of this country, was 40,800 bags greater on the 1st of July, 1859, than on the 1st of July, 1858, the average price has been considerably higher than that of either of the previous two years; but as the price of this article is generally regulated by the speculative spirit of those engaged in the trade, and not by the supply and demand, this is not remarkable. Coffee is emphatically a speculative article, and large sums of money have been lost annually, by those who, imagining they had been enabled to obtain an accurate estimate of the crop, operated largely, but too late, found themselves mistaken.

Financieering in Coffee, which was carried on so extensively, a few years ago, by dealers in interior cities, is still continued, but to a much less extent, in this city, than heretofore, but still to a sufficient extent, to injure the trade materially, and render it exceedingly difficult to make it a paying business, by those who do not import it for the purpose of raising funds to use in the purchase of other articles. The Importations at this place, the past year have been large, and considerably in excess of those of the previous year, but the demand has been fully up to them, and at

the close, the stocks in the hands of dealers are but moderate. In any case, the profits made by Importers, have been light, but, on the whole the business has been a losing one, except to those who have sold it to the country trade, in the regular way. During the fall months, the market was dull, and prices ruled  $\frac{1}{4}$  lower, than they did for the three months ending at the date of our last annual review; but, towards the 1st of December, an advance of  $\frac{1}{4}$  @  $\frac{1}{2}$  was obtained for the new crop, which was of a superior quality, so much superior to the old, that this advance was but nominal. During the remainder of the season, there was little or no change in prices, and the market dragged heavily, without any speculative movement, at 12c. for good Rio, and  $11\frac{1}{4}$  to  $11\frac{3}{4}$  for the lower grades, whilst for prime to choice,  $12\frac{1}{4}$  @  $12\frac{3}{4}$ , was the range. The quotations given below represent the wholesale rate of prime Rio.

The following table shows the price of prime Rio Coffee, per lb. in this market, at the close of each week, the past year, ending Aug. 31, 1859 :

Sept	1 11½	Dec	1 12½	March	2 12½	June	1 12½
..	8 11½	..	8 12½	..	9 12½	..	8 12½
..	15 11½	..	15 12½	..	16 12½	..	15 12½
..	22 11½	..	22 12½	..	23 12½	..	22 12½
..	29 11½	..	29 12½	..	30 12½	..	29 12½
Oct	6 11½	Jan	5 12½	April	6 12½	July	6 12½
..	13 11½	..	12 12½	..	13 12½	..	13 12½
..	20 11½	..	19 12½	..	20 12½	..	20 12½
..	27 11½	..	26 12½	..	27 12½	..	27 12½
Nov	3 11½	Feb	2 12½	May	4 12½	Aug	3 12½
..	10 12	..	9 12½	..	11 12½	..	10 12½
..	17 12½	..	16 12½	..	18 12½	..	17 12½
..	24 12½	..	23 12½	..	25 12½	..	24 12½
							31 12½

The following table shows the prices at the corresponding periods the previous year :

Sept	2 12½	Dec	2 11	March	3 11½	June	2 11½
..	9 12½	..	9 11	..	10 11½	..	9 11½
..	16 12½	..	16 11	..	17 12	..	16 11½
..	23 12½	..	23 11	..	24 12	..	23 12
..	30 11½	..	30 10½	..	31 11	..	30 12
Oct	7 11½	Jan	6 10½	April	7 11½	July	7 12
..	14 11½	..	13 10½	..	14 11½	..	14 12
..	21 11½	..	20 10½	..	21 11½	..	21 12
..	28 11½	..	27 10½	..	28 11½	..	28 12
Nov	4 11½	Feb	3 10½	May	5 11½	Aug	4 12
..	11 11½	..	10 11½	..	12 11½	..	11 12
..	18 11	..	17 11½	..	19 11½	..	18 12
..	25 11	..	24 12	..	26 11½	..	25 12

The following are the Imports and Exports of Coffee at this place, for the last fourteen years, ending August 31, each year:

	Imports. bags.	Exports. bags.
1846 .....	55468	10366
1847 .....	59337	13037
1848 .....	80242	18587
1849 .....	74961	18909
1850 .....	67170	22030
1851 .....	91177	38158
1852 .....	95732	43954
1853 .....	109138	67122
1854 .....	91425	48324
1855 .....	114113	42283
1856 .....	92086	37903
1857 .....	102405	49694
1858 .....	129129	68744
1859 .....	143152	66617



The following table shows the Coffee trade of the United States, together with the Exports from Rio de Janeiro for a series of years :

**CLEARANCES OF COFFEE FOR PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE LAST THREE CROP YEARS, COMPARED.**

	BAGS. 1856-57.	BAGS. 1857-58.	BAGS. 1858-59.
Baltimore.....	182,004	161,674	207,535
Boston.....	5,671	2,816	2,544
Charleston.....	19,150	6,364	16,500
Galveston.....	7,000	.....	5,000
Hampton Roads.....	45,019	33,776	46,726
Mobile.....	19,700	11,400	12,055
New Orleans.....	425,495	276,076	424,077
New York.....	347,198	258,122	335,145
Philadelphia.....	109,879	103,713	132,203
Richmond.....	8,914	12,621	37,516
Savannah.....	14,970	6,250	10,420
San Francisco, Cal.....	19,168	14,894	30,947
Wilmington.....	.....	.....	2,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,204,168</b>	<b>887,706</b>	<b>1,162,268</b>

**TOTAL EXPORTS FROM RIO TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.**

	Bags.
From 1st May, 1858, to 1st May, 1859.....	1,875,284
From 1st May, 1857, to 1st May, 1858.....	1,900,562
From 1st May, 1856, to 1st May, 1857.....	2,490,011
Estimated stock of Coffee on hand at Rio, on 1st May, 1859.....	60,000

Stock of Rio Coffee on hand at all the importing ports of the United States, is estimated, July 1st, 1859 at.....bags 103,500  
Same period last year.....63,000

Increase of stock this year in United States.....40,800  
Stock on hand in U. S. 1st July, 1858.....63,000  
Received in U. S. in 1858-59.....1,250,000

1,313,000  
Stock on hand in United States, 1st July, 1859.. 104,000

Sales for consumption in the United States,  
In 1858-59.....bags 1,209,000  
In 1857-58.....1,116,000  
In 1856-57.....1,032,000

Increase of sales for consumption this year,  
compared with 1856-57.....117,000  
Increase of sales for consumption this year,  
compared with 1857-58.....bags 93,000

The crop of Brazil of 1858-9, and now matured, is said to be a short one, and speculation upon this basis, has already commenced in the Eastern markets, chiefly New York, but this short crop cry has so often deceived dealers in this and other markets, that they seem to disregard it altogether. The facts would seem to show pretty conclusively that there is no way of ascertaining, with any degree of accuracy, an estimate of the Coffee crop of Brazil, and that it is impossible to arrive at any thing like an approximation to the amount which will come to market in any year, until the season is over and the Coffee sold. As an illustration of this we find that parties residing in Rio de Janeiro, and who are as intimate as can be with the trade in, and culture of the berry, have been led to make the most serious mistakes in speculating upon crop estimates. It will be seen by the above tables that the total exports from Rio, during the last crop year, were 1,875,284 bags, of which the United States took 1,162,268 bags, or a little over sixty per cent. of the entire crop; and of the total imports into the United States it will be seen that twelve per cent., or about one-eighth of them, came to this market; or, in other words, one eighth of all the Coffee imported from Brazil, into the United States, is distributed in Cincinnati.

## CLOTHING.

The manufacture of Men's Clothing constitutes one of the most important branches of the industry of Cincinnati, and one which has increased with a rapidity quite astonishing. It is but a few years ago, comparatively, since this business assumed an important position, yet the value of Men's Clothing manufactured here the past year, was *fifteen millions* dollars. In August, 1856, there were fifty houses engaged in the wholesale Clothing business; there are now sixty-six, and whilst the number has increased, the business of each house has also increased, so that the gross increase in the quantity produced the last three years, may be put down at forty per cent. Branches of the various houses are located at Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis, all the important towns on the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, and at various places in this State, Kentucky and Tennessee, so that the trade, in this way, is largely extended; and as prices at those branch houses are the same as here, adding freight, local competition is out of the question.

In addition to the above mentioned houses, there are 104 others, where the business is carried on upon a less extensive scale, and where ready-made clothing is retailed. In many of those the business is carried on quite extensively, as the quantity retailed each year is large, supplying not only the city, but an area of twenty to thirty miles around. In 1856 the total value of the Clothing manufactured was \$11,000,000; it is now, as has been already stated, \$15,000,000.

## CORN.

We stated in our last Annual Review, that the crop of this article, then growing, would be below an average, and such has been the case. We then stated that, according to the indications, there would not be over two-thirds of an average crop gathered; as the result has shown, this was a most accurate estimate, as regards Ohio at least, for, according to the Assessors' returns recently published, we find that the average yield per acre in this State, in 1857, was 36½ bushels, whilst in 1858 it was but 27½ bushels. In the other Western States the average was about the same. The loss of one-third of the great staple crop of the West, was a serious one, and were it not for a moderate supply of the crop of 1857, which remained over, the consequence would have been more disastrous.

Prices ruled very high throughout the greater portion of the year, and the season closes with bare markets throughout the country. During the fall months the range of prices was from 50 to 58, but about the 1st of December, the high price of Pork made farmers hold back, and feed the article to hogs, rather than sell within this range, so prices immediately advanced to 65c, and in January to 75c, and on, during the spring and summer months, ruled at 80 to 90c.

As regards the growing crop, we would say, that the spring of 1859 was an unusually early one and as favorable for Corn planting as could be. The planting was done early in May, and the plants were from four to twelve inches high about the first of June. On the night of the 4th of that month a severe frost killed the plants pretty generally, and produced great alarm, and the hopes fostered by the early and mild spring were destroyed pretty generally. This frost was succeeded by warm, moist weather, and new plants sprung up from the roots and hope revived again; but with July came a severe drought, with an unusual high temperature, and hope sickened again, and complaints bitter and emphatic reached us from all the States West of the Alleghenies, and North of Mississippi, and East of the Mississippi River. This drought continued up to the first of August, when copious showers began to fall here and there, and then a general rain, succeeded by a damp and cloudy atmosphere; and afterwards another general rain. About the middle of August these rains, owing to the heated state of the earth, caused vegetation to spring up with wonderful freshness and vigor, and the Corn revived in such a manner as to astonish the farmers; the ears began to shoot out beyond the husks, and at the close of the month the belief was pretty general that the Corn Crop, should September be favorable, would be a very large one; and this belief is based, not only upon the rapid and luxuriant growth of the crop under the genial weather of August, but also upon the admitted fact that fully one-fourth more land was planted the past than any previous year.

In Missouri and Iowa the crop did not suffer from drought, and in Illinois less severely than in this and other Western States, so that in them States the crop, it is admitted and understood, will be immensely large. In the Eastern and Southern States, except Tennessee, the crop is good, particularly in the Eastern States, so that, should there be no killing frost in September, there can be little doubt that the Corn crop of 1859 will be the largest ever gathered in the United States.

The most remarkable feature, perhaps, in the trade for this article, the past year, was the fact that prices in this city, the greater portion of the year, ruled within a few cents per bushel of those current in New York; for instance, Mixed Western Corn is now, August 30th, selling in New York at 79c, whilst here it is worth 75c@77c, and this has been the state of the case, as regards both markets, during the spring and summer, with but little exception.

The following table shows the price of Corn per bushel of 56 lbs. in this market, at the close of each week, during the year ending August 31, 1859:

Sept	1 55	Dec	1 50	March	2 80	June	1 80
..	8 55	..	8 65	..	9 80	..	8 80
..	15 7	..	15 65	..	16 78	..	15 83
..	22 57	..	22 65	..	23 80	..	22 80
..	29 55	..	29 65	..	30 80	..	29 80
Oct	6 50	Jan	5 67	April	6 80	July	6 83
..	13 50	..	12 75	..	13 78	..	13 83
..	20 50	..	19 80	..	20 78	..	20 80
..	27 50	..	26 80	..	27 82	..	27 80
Nov	3 50	Feb	2 78	May	4 82	Aug	3 80
..	10 55	..	9 78	..	11 85	..	10 80
..	17 55	..	16 80	..	18 90	..	17 80
..	24 58	..	23 80	..	25 85	..	24 77
						..	31 75

The following table shows the prices at the corresponding dates the previous year:

Sept	2 52	Dec	2 36	March	3 35	June	2 45
..	9 55	..	9 35	..	10 35	..	9 48
..	16 55	..	16 30	..	17 35	..	16 55
..	23 55	..	23 25	..	24 35	..	23 50
..	30 55	..	30 25	..	31 34	..	30 50
Oct	7 46	Jan	6 30	April	7 35	July	7 51
..	14 42	..	13 30	..	14 35	..	14 51
..	21 42	..	20 30	..	21 36	..	21 56
..	28 43	..	27 35	..	28 37	..	28 58
Nov	4 40	Feb	3 33	May	5 41	Aug	4 60
..	11 40	..	10 33	..	12 38	..	11 61
..	18 42	..	17 35	..	19 40	..	18 57
..	25 44	..	24 35	..	26 40	..	25 55

The following table shows the Imports and Exports of Corn, at this place, for the last fourteen years, ending August 31st, each year:

	Imports. bush.	Exports. bags.
1846	57245	31610
1847	806258	258198
1848	361315	43021
1849	344810	7176
1850	649227	55248
1851	489195	20137
1852	653788	51231
1853	723394	59132
1854	745455	39427
1855	845579	64344
1856	978511	75250
1857	1673963	81470
1858	1090235	19152
1859	1130022	28503

### COAL.

The winter of 1858-9, being an unusually mild one, causing a large falling off in the consumption of this article for domestic purposes, and the large stocks of it yarded, as remarked in our last annual report, tended to diminish the quantity imported the past year, and the result is a marked falling off in the importations. The stage of water in the Ohio, and an open river throughout the winter, were quite favorable to the prosecution of the Coal trade, and the quantity shipped from the mines of the upper Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, was not diminished by any interruption of navigation, so that the falling off in the receipts at this place is to be attributed only to the nature and extent of our wants. The prices of this article have ruled about the same the past as the previous year, namely: 6c@8c per bushel by the boat load, at the river; and 10c@12c from yards, delivered. The great bulk of the Coal brought to this city, is now brought in barges towed by steam tugs; all that mined on the Kanawha and Ohio Rivers, which is brought to this market, comes by this mode, and indeed, we may say, nearly all that sent from Western Pennsylvania, for of the 25,000,000 bushels shipped from thence



by the Ohio River, the past year, 11,677,000 bush. were shipped in barges, destined as follows :

Shipped to this City .....	9,625,186
“ “ Louisville.....	1,283,605
“ “ St. Louis.....	90,900
“ “ Memphis.....	481,500
“ “ New Orleans.....	198,000
Total.....	11,637,792

The total amount of Coal measured by the public measurers of this city the past year, was 10,517,702 bush. The total received and not measured by them, was 1,875,000 bush., making the total receipts 12,392,702 bushels. There is now a heavy stock of Coal in the various yards, and the best quality is being sold in lots of 200 bush. and upwards, at 11c per bushel, delivered.

The following table shows the importations of Coal at this place each year, the last six years, ending August 31, each year :

1853-'4.....	8,158,000 bush.
1854-'5.....	10,750,000 “
1855-'6.....	7,500,000 “
1856-'7.....	14,500,000 “
1857-'8.....	15,000,000 “
1858-'9.....	12,392,701 “

### CLOVER SEED.

The crop of this article gathered in the season of 1858, as the result has shown, was a good one, and the quality excellent ; but notwithstanding this, the market opened at much higher rates than were current at the close of the previous year. This was owing to a speculative movement which arose, and which resulted in large losses to many who were induced to go in at the high rates which it had been forced up to in January, and some round lots were held over, during the summer of the present year, which cost the unfortunate owners \$6.50, and large sales were made in spring at \$4.25@ \$4.50, which cost over \$6.00. About the 1st of August, a speculative demand arose for this article, based upon a short crop, and four or five hundred bbls. changed hands at \$5.50@ \$5.60, but the latest advices from the country are favorable for a good crop, so that the feeling at the close is hardly so buoyant. We stated in our last annual review that the crop promised well, and the indications were that prices would not rule any higher than they did the previous year. Though speculation did put up prices above those of the previous year, yet the result clearly establishes the fact that they ruled higher than the supply and demand justified. The average price for the whole season was \$5.53½, whilst for the previous season it was \$5.12.

The following table shows the price of prime Clover Seed per bushel of 60 lbs., at the close of each week, during the past year, except those portions of the year when there is nothing doing in the article :

Sept 1.....	8 5 00	Dec 1.....	16 00	March 26 25	June 14 75
“ 8.....	8 5 00	“ 8.....	8 6 00	“ 9 6 25	“ 8 4 75
“ 15.....	15 00	“ 15.....	15 6 00	“ 16 5 75	“ 15 5 00
“ 22.....	22 00	“ 22.....	2 6 25	“ 23 5 50	“ 22 5 00
“ 29.....	29 00	“ 29.....	29 6 25	“ 30 5 00	“ 29 5 00
Oct 6.....	6 5 25	Jan 5.....	5 6 50	April 6 4 75	July 6 5 25
“ 13.....	13 5 25	“ 12.....	12 6 40	“ 13 4 50	“ 13 5 25
“ 20.....	20 5 50	“ 19.....	19 6 50	“ 20 4 50	“ 20 5 25
“ 27.....	27 6 50	“ 26.....	26 6 50	“ 27 4 25	“ 27 5 00
Nov 3.....	3 5 75	Feb 2.....	2 6 80	May 4 4 25	Aug 3 5 00
“ 10.....	10 5 75	“ 9.....	9 6 75	“ 11 4 25	“ 10 5 00
“ 17.....	17 5 75	“ 16.....	16 6 70	“ 18 4 75	“ 17 5 60
“ 24.....	24 6 00	“ 23.....	23 6 50	“ 25 4 75	“ 24 5 60
					“ 31 5 50

The following table shows the prices at the corresponding dates the previous year :

Sept 2.....	2 5 00	Dec 3.....	3 4 90	June 2.....	2 5 00
“ 9.....	9 5 00	“ 10.....	10 4 85	“ 9.....	9 5 00
“ 16.....	16 5 50	“ 17.....	17 4 60	“ 16.....	16 5 00
“ 23.....	23 5 50	“ 24.....	24 4 75	“ 23.....	23 5 00
“ 30.....	30 5 50	“ 31.....	31 5 00	“ 30.....	30 5 00
Oct 7.....	7 5 25	Jan 7.....	7 5 25	July 7.....	7 5 00
“ 14.....	14 5 25	“ 13.....	13 4 75	“ 14.....	14 5 00
“ 21.....	21 5 25	“ 20.....	20 4 30	“ 21.....	21 5 00
“ 28.....	28 5 25	“ 27.....	27 4 25	“ 28.....	28 5 00
Nov 4.....	4 5 75	Feb 3.....	3 5 75	May 5.....	5 5 00
“ 11.....	11 5 75	“ 10.....	10 5 25	“ 12.....	12 5 00
“ 18.....	18 5 60	“ 17.....	17 5 00	“ 19.....	19 5 00
“ 25.....	25 5 25	“ 24.....	24 5 25	“ 26.....	26 5 00

The following table shows the Imports and Exports of Clover and Grass Seed at this port, the past fourteen years, ending Aug. 31st, each year:

	Imports. brls.	Exports. brls.
1846 .....	2759	642
1847 .....	4964	3067
1848 .....	4968	2431
1849 .....	5920	2387
1850 .....	4432	2528
1851 .....	4104	2839
1852 .....	10819	7587
1853 .....	14946	8313
1854 .....	19894	14375
1855 .....	14505	7320
1856 .....	8682	4478
1857 .....	11478	7004
1858 .....	17388	7465
1859 .....	17086	9724

### CANDLES AND SOAP.

The exports of Star Candles show a large apparent increase, we say apparent, because it is only so to some extent, as a large portion of the exports, the past year, were in half boxes, but what proportion of them, it is, under the circumstances, impossible to ascertain. The reason why such a large number of half boxes were shipped the past year, was a heavy demand from California, direct, which is a new feature in the trade. From the information we have, we may say, that not less than 30,000 half boxes were shipped hence to that market, which at 20 lbs. per box, make 600,000 lbs. Candles. This demand has been of great service to the market, and prices have ruled singularly steady throughout the entire year. The total exports were 220,075 boxes, against 155,257 boxes the previous year, showing an increase in the number of boxes shipped of 64,818. Now, admitting that 30,000 half boxes were shipped, by deducting the half of that amount from the increase, we find the net increase to be 49,818 boxes.

In the manufacture of Star Candles, owing to the high price of Lard, Tallow, and Palm Oil

were used quite extensively, for, though the prices ruled higher than the previous season, the price of Lard was higher, in proportion, and the trade has not been as satisfactory as should be desired. Opal Candles sold at 17c., during the season, and pressed Tallow at 12½¢@14.

The increase in the manufacture of Soap has been quite large, as the exports show. The price ranged from 5 to 7c, German, the leading description, selling at 6½c.

The following tables show the prices of the articles specified, at the close of each week, during the year ending August 31st, 1859 :

#### STAR CANDLES—(FULL WEIGHT.)

Sept	1 20	Dec	1 20	March	2 20	June	1 20
..	8 20	..	8 20	..	9 20	..	8 20
..	15 20	..	15 20	..	16 20	..	15 20
..	22 20	..	22 20	..	23 20	..	22 20
..	29 20	..	26 20	..	30 20	..	29 20
Oct	6 20	Jan	5 20	April	6 20	July	6 20
..	13 20	..	12 20	..	13 20	..	13 20
..	20 20	..	19 20	..	20 20	..	20 20
..	27 20	..	27 20	..	27 20	..	27 20
Nov	3 20	Feb	2 20	May	4 20	Aug	3 20
..	10 20	..	9 20	..	11 20	..	10 20
..	17 20	..	16 20	..	18 20	..	17 20
..	24 20	..	23 20	..	25 20	..	24 20
							31 20

#### TALLOW CANDLES—(PRESSED.)

Sept	1 12½	Dec	1 12½	March	2 13½	June	1 13½
..	8 12½	..	8 12½	..	9 13½	..	8 13½
..	15 12½	..	15 12½	..	16 13½	..	15 13½
..	22 12½	..	22 12½	..	23 13½	..	22 13½
..	29 12½	..	29 12½	..	30 13½	..	29 13½
Oct	6 12½	Jan	5 13½	April	6 13½	July	6 13½
..	13 12½	..	12 13½	..	13 13½	..	13 14
..	20 12½	..	19 13½	..	20 13½	..	20 14
..	27 12½	..	26 13½	..	27 13½	..	27 14
Nov	3 12½	Feb	2 13½	May	4 13½	Aug	3 13½
..	10 12½	..	9 13½	..	11 13½	..	10 13½
..	17 12½	..	16 13½	..	18 13½	..	17 13½
..	24 12½	..	23 13½	..	25 13½	..	24 13½
							31 13½

The following were the prices at the corresponding periods the previous year :

#### STAR CANDLES—(FULL WEIGHT.)

Sept	2 28	Dec	2 17	March	3 19	June	2 20
..	9 28	..	9 17	..	10 19	..	9 20
..	16 28	..	19 17	..	17 19	..	16 20
..	23 28	..	23 17	..	24 18	..	23 18
..	30 28	..	30 17	..	31 18	..	30 18
Oct	7 26	Jan	6 17	April	7 18	July	7 18
..	14 24	..	13 17	..	14 18	..	14 18
..	21 24	..	20 17	..	21 19	..	21 18
..	28 24	..	27 17	..	28 20	..	28 18
Nov	4 24	Feb	3 17	May	5 20	Aug	4 18
..	11 22	..	10 17	..	12 20	..	11 20
..	18 22	..	17 16	..	19 20	..	18 20
..	25 17	..	24 19	..	20 20	..	25 20

#### TALLOW CANDLES—(PRESSED.)

Sept	2 15	Dec	2 12	March	3 13	June	2 12½
..	9 15	..	9 12	..	10 13	..	9 12½
..	16 15	..	16 12	..	17 13	..	16 12½
..	23 15	..	23 12	..	24 13	..	23 11½
..	30 15	..	30 12	..	31 13	..	30 11½
Oct	7 15	Jan	6 12	April	7 12½	July	7 11½
..	14 13	..	13 12	..	14 12½	..	14 11½
..	21 13	..	20 12	..	21 12½	..	21 11½
..	28 13	..	27 13	..	28 12½	..	28 11½
Nov	4 13	Feb	3 13	May	5 12½	Aug	4 11½
..	11 13	..	10 13	..	12 12½	..	11 12½
..	18 13	..	17 13	..	19 12½	..	18 12½
..	25 13	..	24 13	..	26 12½	..	25 12½

The following table shows the Exports of Candles and Soap from this place, for fourteen years, ending August 31st, each year :

	Soap, boxes.	Candles, boxes.
1846 .....	2708	3757
1847 .....	10080	16623
1848 .....	11095	2 189
1849 .....	11303	39640
1850 .....	17443	67447
1851 .....	21553	113112
1852 .....	28033	121727
1853 .....	37036	139799
1854 .....	39645	152068
1855 .....	34248	139191
1856 .....	42182	191728
1857 .....	41788	160840
1858 .....	51708	155257
1859 .....	62700	220075

#### DRY GOODS TRADE.

The effects of the crisis of 1857, have been felt to a greater or less degree, in this department up to the present date, and there is still a large amount of suspended indebtedness upon the books of our importers. Notwithstanding the trade, the past year, has been very satisfactory, and in all its departments, presents evidences of general prosperity. The business done last spring was the largest ever done in this city, and as it was done upon a revised system of credit, the most satisfactory.

The prospects as regards the future, are quite encouraging; the crops being fair, and a large custom now established with the interior, it is reasonably presumed a great increase will be experienced the coming year.

Dealers in the interior are finding it more economical and far more to their advantage to buy in this city in preference to going to the Eastern cities, because prices are about the same, adding transportation, and then they can buy less at one time but buy oftener. There is a large number, it is true, who have to go to the East to buy for the very strong reason that they cannot buy here; and it is a fact, which may seem strange, that there are many merchants doing business in various towns in the Western States, who can buy as much Dry Goods in Eastern cities as they please, and yet whose credit at home is, in many instances, second class, and in not a few absolutely worthless. The ease with which, and upon what a slender basis, a credit of fifty to one hundred thousand dollars can be established in New York, say, has become proverbial out West, and bear a striking contrast with the care and scrutiny used by our merchants; and the consequence is, the class of customers who buy here is far better than those who "go East."

The progress in trade during the past few years, may be inferred from the number of houses engaged in the wholesale and retail departments, each year, which were as follows :

Years.	NUMBER OF HOUSES.	
	Wholesale.	Retail.
1856 .....	35	159
1858 .....	37	163
1859 .....	44	194

Owing to the manner in which packages of Dry Goods and other articles are mixed on the books of Railways, there is no possibility of obtaining the number imported in any year. In our table of Imports they come under the head of "Merchandise, Packages, and Tons," which of course embraces various articles not Dry Goods. As regards prices, the Jobbing rates are generally the same here as in New York and Philadelphia, as our importers buy on as advantageous terms of the manufacturers and the importers, as can the Jobbers of either city; and then there is a large quantity of German and English Goods imported direct to this city, by German houses and others, placing us, as far as this goes, upon an equal footing with any other city on the seaboard.

### FLOUR.

The prices at which this article ruled at the close of the last commercial year, were not sustained; and on during the fall months a decline of 50 to 75c per bbl. was established. Based upon what has proved to be exaggerated reports of the failure of the Wheat crop of 1858, very high rates were expected, and there has, consequently, been a strong speculative feeling in the market during the greater portion of the season. About the first of February, it became probable, that the difficulties then existing between France and Austria, would lead to a general European war, and the receipts of Wheat and Flour fell off. The desire to purchase for present or future delivery, became strong. As the spring advanced this war cry became more general, and in May it became pretty certain, in the minds of operators, that there would be a war, and in New York a large speculative demand arose for Flour and prices rapidly and largely advanced, though there seemed to be no good reason for it, because this speculative demand was based on an expected foreign demand, growing out of this expected war, but as yet the English markets gave no indications of such, nor was there any important demand for, or change in the value of Breadstuffs in England, during the summer. Prices went up, however, in all the markets of this country, to famine rates, and as the result showed, far above what they should have gone to, resulting in heavy losses to those speculators, who were "in" when prices began to decline, as they did when the trade became convinced that a serious mistake had been made. This was about the first of June; and what is strange in this case is, that the war which was expected to create such a large demand, had really taken place, and was being waged with vigor. About that time, namely, on the night of the fourth of June, a severe frost prevailed all over the Western States, which greatly injured vegetation. It was reported during a week or so after this frost, that the Wheat had been pretty generally ruined, and this report

was industriously circulated by Flour speculators, who were holding round lots bought at seven dollars and upwards; but the New York dealers did not believe the damage was so bad as was reported, and but little was achieved in the way of putting up prices.

As regards the injury done by the frost, to the Wheat crop, though not any thing like as extensive as was at first supposed, it nevertheless, was serious in some sections; and in fully two-thirds of the Eastern Counties of this State, embracing those located on the "ridge," and all Western Pennsylvania, fully one-half the crop was ruined, whilst in all the other portions of the West, the damage was comparatively trifling. The farmers in the frosted districts of this State and Pennsylvania, became greatly alarmed and rushed into market to buy flour, and the article advanced fully two dollars per bbl. in the Pittsburgh market, in a few days; and, though the excitement ceased, to a great extent, as soon as it was satisfactorily ascertained that the destruction of the Wheat crop was not general, the demand for both Wheat and Flour, from the districts named, continued up to the close of August; and during the month of June, fully 60,000 bbls. Flour were taken by the different towns in Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania from this market.

This frost was a fortunate thing for the flour speculators and saved many of them from ruin, because without it, the article would have went down to a much lower price, as, notwithstanding the belief entertained quite generally, during the spring and summer months, that the supply of Wheat and Flour in the country was wholly inadequate to meet the home demand, the result has shown there was more than enough, and more than this, that there was no just cause for such a high range of prices as prevailed. A singular feature of the market for this article, which has prevailed the past year to a greater extent than heretofore, is the comparative high prices of Flour here, as regards New York. During many times the past summer, the price ruled here within 20 @30c per bbl. of that current in New York. This must be attributed to the unusual large demand from Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, which placed this market in a position independent of New York. *Anticipation*, however, had a good deal to do with it, as speculators anticipated many things which never came to pass.

There is a falling off in the receipts at this place, which is to be attributed to the partial failure of the Wheat Crop of 1858, though there is an increase in the receipts of Wheat, but this increase in Wheat is the result of the receipts from the new crop, chiefly. The rapid fluctuations in prices during April, May, June and July, are remarkable and suggestive. From the 1st of April to the 4th of May, the advance was one dollar per bbl.; from the 4th to the 11th of that month,



it advanced 50c.; and from the 11th to the 18th, 30c.; but from the 18th to the 25th, it declined 70c. About this time it was admitted pretty generally, that the idea entertained the previous three months, that the war would put up prices and which was the basis of the large advance which had been established, was a serious mistake; but then, by way of relief to those sanguine operators on the war theory, the frost excitement came, produced a re-action, and from the 8th to the 15th of June, an advance of 40c. per bbl. was established and \$7.20 was again obtained for Superfine. This re-action was but temporary, however, as the market after this date became dull, and the final decline, which resulted disastrously to speculators, commenced and prices gradually fell off until they reached \$4.50, on the 17th of August, being a decline from the highest point reached, which was \$7.30, about the 18th of May, of *two dollars and eighty cents* per bbl.

There are ten flour mills in this city, including three located in Covington, on the opposite side of the river. The working capacity of those mills is 476,500 bbls. per annum. They did not, however, work all the time the past year, and consequently did not make this amount. A large quantity of the Wheat they use comes in by wagons, and does not therefore come into our imports. It will be seen that the exports of Flour exceed the imports by about 4000 bbls., and as the quantity taken for the city consumption and suburbs, is about 260,000 bbls. annually, the quantity manufactured by the mills the past year cannot be less than 265,000 bbls.

The following table shows the price of Superfine Flour, per bbl. of 196 lbs., in this market, at the close of each week, during the year ending August 31, 1859 :

Sept	14 75	Dec	14 40	March	25 75	June	16 60
..	8 50	..	8 4 25	..	9 6 00	..	8 6 80
..	15 4 75	..	15 4 50	..	16 5 90	..	15 7 20
..	22 5 00	..	22 5 00	..	23 5 80	..	22 6 50
..	29 5 10	..	29 4 90	..	30 5 70	..	29 6 25
Oct	6 4 80	Jan	5 4 85	April	6 5 40	July	6 6 10
..	13 4 50	..	12 4 90	..	1 5 50	..	13 5 80
..	20 4 60	..	19 4 95	..	20 5 70	..	20 4 90
..	27 4 50	..	26 5 20	..	27 5 75	..	27 5 10
Nov	3 4 20	Feb	2 5 50	May	4 6 50	Aug	3 4 90
..	10 4 30	..	9 5 35	..	11 7 00	..	10 4 85
..	17 4 20	..	16 5 60	..	18 7 30	..	17 4 50
..	24 4 25	..	23 5 60	..	25 6 60	..	24 4 50
							31 4 50

The following table shows the prices at the corresponding dates the previous year :

Sept	25 15	Dec	24 30	March	33 75	June	23 70
..	9 5 00	..	9 4 00	..	10 3 75	..	9 3 70
..	16 4 30	..	16 3 85	..	17 3 70	..	16 4 20
..	23 4 30	..	23 3 55	..	24 3 65	..	23 3 70
..	30 4 25	..	30 3 65	..	31 3 70	..	30 3 75
Oct	7 4 25	Jan	6 3 70	April	7 3 65	July	7 3 75
..	14 4 25	..	13 3 80	..	14 3 50	..	14 3 80
..	21 4 30	..	20 3 75	..	21 3 65	..	21 3 85
..	28 4 00	..	27 3 90	..	28 3 65	..	28 4 20
Nov	4 4 25	Feb	3 3 70	May	5 3 70	Aug	4 4 10
..	11 4 35	..	10 3 75	..	12 3 70	..	11 4 60
..	18 4 40	..	17 3 80	..	19 3 65	..	18 5 0
..	25 4 15	..	24 3 90	..	26 3 65	..	25 5 00

The following table shows the Imports and Exports of Flour at this place for fourteen years, ending August 31st, each year :

	Imports. brls.	Exports. brls.
1846 .....	20 319	194700
1847 .....	512506	581920
1848 .....	151518	201011
1849 .....	447844	267420
1850 .....	231459	98908
1851 .....	482772	3 0131
1852 .....	511042	408211
1853 .....	449089	312811
1854 .....	427464	332 78
1855 .....	342772	199276
1856 .....	546727	509 61
1857 .....	45049	416789
1858 .....	643318	609215
1859 .....	558173	562139

### FURNITURE TRADE.

The rapidity with which this important and extensive department of the industry of Cincinnati, has overcome the depression and embarrassment, consequent upon the crisis of 1857, is very remarkable, and gives a most satisfactory guarantee of the great progress it is bound to make in the future. During the whole year all the establishments have been working to their full capacity, and the quantity of Furniture turned out by them has been enormous, and, probably, exceeds that of any other season. In our exports, until the year 1857-8, no account had been kept of this article. In the commercial year, ending August 31st, 1858, there were exported from this place 10,282 doz. Chairs, and 90,139 packages and pieces of Furniture. During the past year the exports were 10,218 dozen Chairs, and 171,205 pieces and packages of Furniture. The pieces of Furniture embrace Bureaus, Tables, Sofas, &c.; and the packages, Bedsteads, Fine Chairs, and other articles of a fine and fancy nature. Those Chairs specified in the shipments, are common kinds.

The above figures show an increase bordering upon the miraculous, but there can be no doubt of their accuracy, but it must be remembered this was the rebound from the crisis depression, and in part the emptying of the warehouses of the manufacturers of the immense stock which had accumulated pending the disorder and stagnation of business growing out of the crisis. Cincinnati has ample reason to be proud of her Furniture trade, and it should be a subject of careful solicitude to her capitalists, constituting, as it does, one of the most important ingredients of her present position, and one of the best guarantees of her future progress, as a great manufacturingemporium.

In 1856, the whole number of establishments engaged in this business was sixty-seven, and the total value of Furniture Manufactured, \$3,560, 000. There are now eighty-six establishments engaged in the business, some of them, as heretofore, upon a most extensive scale, and the total



value of the Furniture turned out by them the past year, is \$5,587,000.

The Furniture made here is shipped to all sections of the Western country, and in all the leading cities branch establishments are kept for its sale. The most extensive Furniture house in St. Louis, probably, is a branch of one in this city. The fact is, Cincinnati Furniture is to be found in all the cities, towns, villages and hamlets throughout the West. The great mass of the inhabitants of those States lying between the Gulf of Mexico, on the South, and the Great Lakes on the North, the Allegheny Mountains on the East, and the Rocky Mountains on the West, lie down each night upon Cincinnati Bedsteads, eat and drink off Cincinnati Tables, and seat themselves around the convivial board or domestic hearth, upon Cincinnati Chairs. The great mass of the furniture made here, is, of course, of the substantial, serviceable description, but then a large quantity of the costly, luxuriant and elaborately finished, is also produced, so that all classes are suited, and those who cannot rest with comfort except upon a thousand dollar bedstead, or a five hundred dollar sofa, can find such in the ware-rooms of our Cabinet Makers.

### HAY.

The crop of this article gathered in 1858, was, as the result has shown, a light one, though the quality was good. During the first four or five months of the past year, there seemed to be comparative ignorance regarding the crop, among those interested, as prices ruled quite low, and the market dull; and if we take the state of the market, and prices, as our guide, it was not until the middle of February, that the true state of the case began to be developed, prices having suddenly risen, during that month, from \$12 to \$18 per ton. It will be seen there is an increase in the receipts, the past as compared with the previous year, which may seem strange, as the previous year's receipts represent a large crop, but in all cases, when the crop is a good one, the imports fall off, as those imports embrace only that which comes in by Railways and River, and not that which is brought in by wagon. Now, in good crop years, there is, of course, a much larger quantity gathered within wagon distance of this city, and consequently a larger proportion comes in by that mode of conveyance, rendering it unnecessary to import from a distance, by Railway or River, to supply the city consumption: so then, it may be set down, as a general rule, that in those years when the crop is good, the receipts, as they appear in our tables, will fall off; and when the crop is short, the receipts by Railway and River will be larger.

The quality of the crop of 1858 was good, it having been gathered in the best condition. The crop the present year was secured in the best manner, as the weather was peculiarly favorable;

but as regards quantity it is below an average and hence it is that prices ruled comparatively high since it came into market.

The following table shows the price of prime Hay, in bales, at the wharves and depots, per ton of 2,200 lbs., at the close of each week during the year ending August 31st, 1859:

Sept	1 12 00	Dec	1 11 00	March	2 18 50	June	1 19 00
..	8 13 00	..	8 12 00	..	9 18 00	..	8 19 00
..	15 13 00	..	15 12 50	..	16 18 00	..	15 19 00
..	22 13 00	..	22 12 50	..	23 17 00	..	22 20 00
..	29 12 00	..	29 12 00	..	30 16 50	..	29 20 00
Oct	6 13 00	Jan	5 12 00	April	6 16 50	July	6 20 00
..	13 13 00	..	12 12 00	..	13 17 00	..	13 18 00
..	20 13 00	..	19 12 00	..	20 17 00	..	20 18 00
..	27 13 00	..	26 12 00	..	27 17 00	..	27 18 00
Nov	2 13 00	Feb	2 12 00	May	4 19 00	Aug	3 16 00
..	10 12 50	..	9 15 00	..	11 19 00	..	10 16 00
..	17 12 50	..	16 16 00	..	18 19 00	..	17 16 00
..	24 11 00	..	23 18 00	..	25 18 00	..	24 16 00
							31 16 00

The following were the prices at the corresponding dates the previous year:

Sept	2 16 00	Dec	2 14 00	March	3 12 50	June	2 14 00
..	9 16 00	..	9 14 00	..	10 12 00	..	9 14 00
..	16 16 00	..	16 14 00	..	17 13 00	..	16 14 00
..	23 16 00	..	23 14 00	..	24 12 00	..	23 12 00
..	30 15 00	..	30 13 50	..	31 12 50	..	30 13 00
Oct	7 18 00	Jan	6 13 00	April	7 12 50	July	7 12 00
..	14 14 00	..	13 12 00	..	14 13 50	..	14 13 00
..	21 14 00	..	20 13 00	..	21 15 00	..	21 13 00
..	28 15 00	..	27 12 00	..	28 14 00	..	28 13 00
Nov	4 15 00	Feb	3 13 00	May	5 14 00	Aug	4 12 00
..	11 13 00	..	10 13 00	..	12 14 00	..	11 12 00
..	18 14 00	..	17 13 00	..	19 14 00	..	18 12 00
..	25 14 00	..	24 13 00	..	26 13 00	..	25 12 00

The following table shows the Imports of Hay at this place for fourteen years, ending Aug. 31st, each year:

	Bales.
1846 .....	8,092
1847 .....	7,049
1848 .....	8,036
1849 .....	12,751
1850 .....	14,753
1851 .....	12,631
1852 .....	9,270
1853 .....	6,432
1854 .....	19,424
1855 .....	37,914
1856 .....	41,636
1857 .....	57,722
1858 .....	39,812
1859 .....	47,276

### IRON.

There is no department of the trade of this city which suffered so severely by the panic of 1857, as the Iron business, and none which has been so slow in recovering from the depression caused by that panic. This is owing to the sudden cessation of building, and of the construction of Railways in the West. Previous to 1857, the manufacture of Iron in its various forms, had been carried far beyond legitimate bounds, and as soon as the crisis came the consumption ceased, but the manufacturing was continued for some time and stocks rapidly accumulated. During the past year the Iron trade has steadily improved, and the increase is very satisfactory, and no doubt far beyond what those interested anticipated a year ago. But this article being one of those essential to the age in which we live, and one which enters into such numerous departments of the

living, moving world, its use is a positive necessity, and the increase in its consumption an absolute certainty.

Soon after the commencement of the year 1859, owing to the rapid increase in the consumption, the furnace men thought an advance in the prices of Pig, not only legitimate, but perfectly justifiable, and they accordingly put up the price of Ohio hot blast from \$26 to \$30 per ton in January; to \$35 in February, and \$36 in March. During April, however, the wisdom of this movement became doubtful, and in May and June it became clear that these rates could not be sustained; and in these months the price fell to \$30, and in July and August still lower, ruling at \$25 to \$27, and somewhat irregular, closing dull and heavy, at \$26 for Ohio hot blast Pig. Bars advanced when Pig did, in January, to  $2\frac{3}{4}$ c for common, and the manufacturers have been able to obtain this rate up to the close.

The following tables show the Imports and Exports of Iron, in its various forms, at this place, for the last fourteen years, ending August 31st, each year:

## IMPORTS.

	Tons.	Pieces.	Bundles.	Pig, Tons.
1846.....	1358	130965	31820	13685
1847.....	1685	188125	22463	15868
1848.....	827	197120	34213	21145
1849.....	1768	187804	29889	15612
1850.....	2019	186892	55188	17211
1851.....	2570	225039	66709	16110
1852.....	10111	194107	54078	22605
1853.....	14124	294001	66131	30179
1854.....	14256	380495	72180	41807
1855.....	3690	505892	62725	29413
1856.....	3757	741037	113546	41019
1857.....	6181	843499	120580	29484
1858.....	5318	279607	110980	23153
1859.....	8947	298560	174291	33030

## EXPORTS.

	Tons.	Pieces.	Bundles.	Pig, Tons.
1846.....	1238	2937	6647	13685
1847.....	5646	68905	9939	15868
1848.....	6916	127193	17351	21145
1849.....	6270	43025	7081	15612
1850.....	5767	54075	26245	17211
1851.....	9776	108555	44110	16110
1852.....	11329	172409	36368	22604
1853.....	14246	222119	55481	30179
1854.....	18322	339886	62373	41807
1855.....	11978	604861	63716	26613
1856.....	11881	855718	72039	41016
1857.....	16064	944538	97761	29848
1858.....	5297	486789	83603	3462
1859.....	7908	532905	111703	3987

The following table shows the price of Ohio Hot Blast Pig Iron in this market, per ton, at the close of each week, during the past year, ending August, 31st, 1859:

Sept	1 27 00	Dec	1 26 00	March	2 35 00	June	1 30 00
..	8 26 00	..	8 26 00	..	9 35 00	..	8 30 00
..	15 26 00	..	15 26 00	..	16 36 00	..	15 30 00
..	22 26 00	..	22 26 00	..	23 35 00	..	22 30 00
..	29 26 00	..	29 26 00	..	30 36 00	..	29 25 00
Oct	6 26 00	Jan	5 26 00	April	6 36 00	July	6 28 00
..	13 26 00	..	12 26 00	..	13 35 00	..	13 26 00
..	20 26 00	..	19 27 00	..	20 34 00	..	20 26 00
..	27 26 00	..	26 30 00	..	27 34 00	..	27 26 00
Nov	3 26 00	Feb	2 33 00	May	4 33 00	Aug	3 26 00
..	10 26 00	..	9 35 00	..	11 32 00	..	10 26 00
..	17 26 00	..	16 35 00	..	18 32 00	..	17 26 00
..	24 26 00	..	23 35 00	..	25 32 00	..	24 26 00
							31 26 00

The following were the prices at the corresponding dates the previous year:

Sept	2 30 00	Dec	2 30 00	March	3 27 00	June	2 27 00
..	9 30 00	..	9 30 00	..	10 27 00	..	9 27 00
..	16 30 00	..	16 30 00	..	17 27 00	..	16 27 00
..	23 30 00	..	23 30 00	..	24 27 00	..	23 27 00
..	30 30 00	..	30 28 00	..	31 27 00	..	30 27 00
Oct	6 30 00	Jan	6 28 00	April	7 27 00	July	7 27 00
..	13 30 00	..	13 28 00	..	14 27 00	..	14 27 00
..	20 30 00	..	20 28 00	..	21 27 00	..	21 27 00
..	27 30 00	..	27 28 00	..	28 27 00	..	28 27 00
Nov	4 30 00	Feb	3 28 00	May	5 27 00	Aug	4 27 00
..	11 30 00	..	10 28 00	..	12 27 00	..	11 27 00
..	18 30 00	..	17 28 00	..	19 27 00	..	18 27 00
..	25 30 00	..	24 28 00	..	26 27 00	..	25 27 00

It must be understood that the above quotations are for lots sold from the landing, in the regular trade way, to meet the current demand of manufacturers; as in all cases when large sales were made the price, as a general thing, was below the above rates.

## LARD OIL.

The market for this article presented but little during the year, calling for comment. The extent of the fluctuation in prices has been about 15c. per gallon. Owing to the continued high price of this article, which brings it into unfavorable competition with other oils, the consumption does not increase; and it is not until Lard rules at lower prices than it has for the past two or three years, that we can expect any reasonable increase in the consumption of this article. From September 1st to January 1st, it ruled at 85c for No. 1; during January it advanced to 90c., and in February to 95c., which was the ruling rate on to the middle of June, when it fell to 90c., and in the latter part of that month to 88c., and in July to 85c., at which rate the market closed. The price of this article is governed altogether by the price of Lard.

The following table shows the price of No. 1 Lard Oil in this market, at the close of each week during the year ending August 31st, 1859:

Sept	1 85	Dec	1 85	March	2 95	June	1 95
..	8 85	..	8 85	..	9 95	..	8 90
..	15 85	..	15 85	..	16 95	..	15 90
..	22 85	..	22 85	..	23 95	..	22 88
..	29 85	..	29 85	..	30 95	..	29 88
Oct	6 85	Jan	5 85	April	6 95	July	6 88
..	13 85	..	12 90	..	13 95	..	13 88
..	20 85	..	19 90	..	20 95	..	20 88
..	27 85	..	26 90	..	27 95	..	27 88
Nov	3 85	Feb	2 93	May	4 95	Aug	3 85
..	10 85	..	9 95	..	11 95	..	10 85
..	17 85	..	16 95	..	18 95	..	17 85
..	24 85	..	23 95	..	25 95	..	24 85
							31 85

The following table shows the prices at the corresponding dates the previous year:

Sept	2 15	Dec	2 95	March	3 80	June	2 85
..	9 15	..	9 95	..	10 80	..	9 85
..	16 15	..	16 95	..	17 80	..	16 85
..	23 15	..	23 90	..	24 80	..	23 80
..	30 15	..	30 85	..	31 80	..	30 80
Oct	7 15	Jan	6 85	April	7 80	July	7 80
..	14 15	..	13 80	..	14 80	..	14 78
..	21 15	..	20 80	..	21 85	..	21 78
..	28 15	..	27 80	..	28 85	..	28 78
Nov	4 15	Feb	3 80	May	5 85	Aug	4 80
..	11 15	..	10 80	..	12 90	..	11 80
..	18 15	..	17 80	..	19 90	..	18 85
..	25 15	..	24 80	..	26 85	..	25 85

## LINSEED OIL AND FLAXSEED.

During the two months previous to the close of our last commercial year, that is, the commercial year ending August 31st, 1858, the price of Linseed Oil



suddenly advanced from 66e to 85e per gal. This was owing to the failure of the crop of Flaxseed; and with this advance a strong speculative spirit prevailed. On during the fall months, when the extent of the failure of the crop of seed became fully known, dealers, and other parties interested in the article, entertained an opinion, pretty unanimously, that much higher prices than those then current would be realized, and the Oil made in the West was taken on speculation, to a great extent; and though prices declined during the fall months, the spring demand was looked forward to with a strong faith that with it prices would advance. About the middle of December prices began to look up, and advanced 10c a gal. during that month, when 78e was obtained. The last week of January, 80e was obtained, and the speculative feeling became stronger. About the middle of February 84e was obtained, but this was the culminating point, and after this prices gradually declined as will be seen by the table below, where the exact course of the decline can be traced out. The mistake of the trade was in overlooking the large supply of Foreign Oil and Seed brought into the country, predicated, no doubt, to a great extent, upon the failure of the Western crop; and then magnifying the consequence of the failure of the crop far beyond its real dimensions. It is a safe rule to observe that when any thing is anticipated, generally, there is also as general an effort made to participate in the benefits which it may be supposed will arise out of the thing anticipated. In this case it was pretty generally supposed that the failure of the seed would lead to a large demand for Oil from the West, and accordingly the importation of the Oil and Seed from abroad was stimulated; and the supply brought into the country being ample, the vacuum produced by the failure of the Flaxseed crop in the West, was fully filled up, and the wants of the West were amply supplied with foreign oil. Heavy losses were, of course, sustained, because there were many cases in which oil was bought on speculation at 80@85e, and sold within the last month or so at 55@56e, making a large loss in price, besides the leakage and other expenses. The extent of the failure of the seed in 1858, may be seen by the imports of the article, which fell off during the past year more than one-half.

The crop the present year is excellent and of a superior quality, it being cleaner than usual, and very sound and the seeds unusually plump. The receipts have been very large since the new crop began to come in, and the stock in the hands of our manufacturers are already quite heavy.

The following table shows the price of Linseed Oil per gal. in this market, at the close of each week, during the year ending August 31st, 1859 :

Sept	1 83	Dec	1 66	March	2 78	June	1 73
..	8 86	..	8 66	..	9 75	..	8 70
..	15 86	..	15 75	..	16 75	..	15 70
..	22 85	..	22 78	..	23 75	..	22 65
..	29 84	..	29 75	..	30 75	..	29 65
Oct	6 80	Jan	5 75	April	6 75	July	6 60
..	13 75	..	12 75	..	13 75	..	13 58
..	20 74	..	19 75	..	20 71	..	20 60
..	27 74	..	26 80	..	27 70	..	27 58
Nov	3 72	Feb	2 80	May	4 70	Aug	4 58
..	10 71	..	9 80	..	11 70	..	10 58
..	17 70	..	16 84	..	18 72	..	17 56
..	24 70	..	23 82	..	25 73	..	24 56
							31 57

The following table shows the prices at the corresponding periods the previous year :

Sept	2 73	Dec	2 56	March	3 56	June	2 64
..	9 67	..	9 56	..	10 58	..	9 65
..	16 68	..	16 55	..	17 60	..	16 65
..	23 68	..	23 55	..	24 60	..	23 66
..	30 68	..	30 55	..	31 60	..	30 66
Oct	7 63	Jan	6 55	April	7 60	July	7 67
..	14 58	..	13 55	..	14 65	..	14 68
..	21 55	..	20 55	..	21 70	..	21 71
..	28 54	..	27 55	..	28 70	..	28 75
Nov	4 52	Feb	3 55	May	5 66	Aug	4 75
..	11 53	..	10 55	..	12 65	..	11 75
..	18 56	..	17 55	..	19 65	..	18 80
..	25 55	..	24 55	..	26 65	..	25 85

The following table shows the price of prime Flaxseed per bushel of 56 lbs. in this market, at the close of each week, during the year ending August 31st, 1859 :

Sept	1 1 40	Dec	1 1 40	March	2 1 50	June	1 1 40
..	8 1 40	..	8 1 40	..	9 1 50	..	8 1 30
..	15 1 40	..	15 1 40	..	16 1 50	..	15 1 30
..	22 1 40	..	22 1 40	..	23 1 50	..	22 1 30
..	29 1 40	..	29 1 40	..	30 1 50	..	29 1 30
Oct	6 1 40	Jan	5 1 40	April	6 1 50	July	6 1 40
..	13 1 40	..	12 1 40	..	13 1 50	..	13 1 40
..	20 1 40	..	19 1 40	..	20 1 40	..	20 1 40
..	27 1 40	..	26 1 40	..	27 1 40	..	27 1 40
Nov	3 1 40	Feb	2 1 45	May	4 1 40	Aug	3 1 00
..	10 1 40	..	9 1 55	..	11 1 30	..	10 1 00
..	17 1 40	..	16 1 55	..	18 1 30	..	17 1 10
..	24 1 40	..	23 1 55	..	25 1 30	..	24 1 10
							31 1 10

The following table shows the prices at the corresponding periods the previous year :

Sept	2 1 20	Dec	2 80	March	3 85	June	2 1 00
..	9 1 15	..	9 80	..	10 85	..	9 1 00
..	16 1 10	..	16 80	..	17 90	..	16 1 00
..	23 1 10	..	23 80	..	24 90	..	23 1 00
..	30 1 00	..	30 80	..	31 85	..	30 1 00
Oct	7 1 00	Jan	6 80	April	7 85	July	7 1 00
..	14 95	..	13 80	..	14 90	..	14 1 00
..	21 95	..	20 85	..	21 90	..	21 1 00
..	28 90	..	27 85	..	28 90	..	28 1 00
Nov	4 90	Feb	3 85	May	5 90	Aug	4 1 20
..	11 80	..	10 85	..	12 1 00	..	11 1 25
..	18 80	..	17 85	..	19 1 00	..	18 1 25
..	25 80	..	24 85	..	26 1 00	..	25 1 25

NOTE.—Those dates marked blank indicate that there was nothing doing in the article, there being none for sale and no price.

The following table shows the imports and exports of Flaxseed at this place, for fourteen years, ending August 31st, each year :

	Imports.	Exports
	brls.	brls.
1846.....	20494	138
1847.....	25753	291
1848.....	32260	2785
1849.....	22559	808
1850.....	15570	333
1851.....	20319	443
1852.....	4074	3520
1853.....	51752	3543
1854.....	40850	2945
1855.....	24189	1121
1856.....	25849	1418
1857.....	21101	764
1858.....	42413	2362
1859.....	20108	890

Heretofore we have been in the habit of giving the imports and exports of Linseed Oil at this place, but finding that this description of Oil is not always designated accurately upon the books of Railways and Steamboats, and that "Oil" is often used without specifying the kind, resulting in the mixing up of all kinds of oil in our exports. We have, therefore, the past two years, given all kinds of oil under the one head in our tables, so that we are under the necessity of omitting any tables of imports and exports of Linseed Oil.

### MOLASSES.

The imports of this article the past year at this place, were the largest ever made in any year during the history of this city, being over one hundred and sixty per cent. greater than those of 1856-7, and 60 per cent. greater than those of 1857-8; but, notwithstanding these large importations, the demand has been fully equal to them, and the stock now in this market does not exceed 16,000 bbls., which, though large, is not excessive, and a great portion of this is in the hands of jobbers, having passed out of those of the importers. This sudden increase of importations and its results, are quite remarkable, and show an increase in this department of our trade wholly without a parallel. In the year ending August 31st, 1853, our importations were 115,112 bbls., being within a little over one thousand bbls. of the past year's importations, but that year over 40,000 bbls. went over to the following season and so over-burdened and over-stocked was the market that, the following spring, several thousand barrels were distilled, having been bought at 14@15c per gal. by the Distillers for this purpose; but the case this year is vastly different; the price of the article is comparatively high and has been so all the year, but the consumption has been fully up to the importations.

The trade in this article has not paid very well, though, on the whole, the profits to importers have been pretty satisfactory, and owing to the large importations, have, in the aggregate, been large, as will be seen by examining the matter a little. The total importations were, as already stated, 116,193 bbls., which, at 42 gallons per bbl., make 4,880,106 gallons, which, supposing the total profits made by importers and jobbers to be three cents per gallon, would amount to \$146,403.

When the new crop came in, the stock of old was exhausted completely, so that the new came upon a bare market, and this was one of the causes which stimulated the trade and induced such extensive purchases in the early part of the season. The new crop came into market, properly speaking, about the middle of November, when the price declined to 38c. This was the ruling rate until the middle of December, when a sudden decline took place, and on the 15th of that month it had reached 32c, and during the last two weeks of the month, large sales were made at 32@

33c. In January prices advanced in New Orleans, and the market here stiffened up and rates advanced to 35c, and about the close of that month reached 38c, which was the highest price obtained for the new crop. In March the market became dull and prices declined; and during the last two weeks of that month, and all April, 34@35c were the current rates. In May the prices went up to 38c, and this was the rate for prime till the middle of June, when it declined to 37c. This was the rate till the 20th of July, when the price advanced to 38c again, but on or about the middle of August, the feeling became heavy, and some parties being anxious to sell, the price declined to 37@37½c, and those were the closing rates.

Prices of New Orleans Molasses have ruled 4 to 7c per gal. higher in New York, all the year, than in this city, which has given this market a great advantage and increased the demand for it very decidedly.

The following table shows the price of prime New Orleans Molasses, per gal., in this market, at the close of each week during the past year, ending August 31st, 1859:

Sept	1 45	Dec	1 38	March	2 36	June	1 38
..	8 45	..	8 35	..	9 37	..	8 38
..	15 45	..	15 32	..	16 36	..	15 38
..	22 42	..	22 33	..	23 35	..	22 37
..	29 42	..	29 33	..	30 34	..	29 37
Oct	6 40	Jan	5 35	April	6 34	July	6 37
..	13 40	..	12 35	..	13 35	..	13 37
..	20 40	..	19 35	..	20 34	..	20 37
..	27 40	..	26 38	..	27 35	..	27 38
Nov	3 40	Feb	2 38	May	4 38	Aug	3 38
..	10 38	..	9 38	..	11 38	..	10 38
..	17 38	..	16 38	..	18 38	..	17 37½
..	24 38	..	23 37½	..	25 38	..	24 37½
							31 37

The following table shows the prices at the corresponding periods the previous year:

Sept	2 60	Dec	2 31	March	3 32	June	2 36
..	9 60	..	9 28	..	10 33	..	9 36
..	16 58	..	16 27	..	17 35	..	16 35
..	23 58	..	23 27	..	24 34	..	23 35
..	30 55	..	30 26	..	31 34	..	30 35
Oct	7 53	Jan	6 25	April	7 34	July	7 35
..	14 50	..	13 25	..	14 35	..	14 35
..	21 50	..	20 24	..	21 36	..	21 38
..	28 45	..	27 23	..	28 37	..	28 40
Nov	4 40	Feb	3 23	May	5 37	Aug	4 40
..	11 35	..	10 28	..	12 36	..	11 45
..	18 30	..	17 26	..	19 36	..	18 45
..	25 30	..	24 32	..	26 36	..	25 45

The following table shows the Imports and Exports of Molasses, at this place, for fourteen years, ending August 31st, each year:

	Imports. brls.	Exports. brls.
1846.....	36510	6439
1847.....	27218	9046
1848.....	51001	18332
1849.....	52591	17750
1850.....	54003	25878
1851.....	61490	25098
1852.....	93132	48806
1853.....	115112	65056
1854.....	86430	63851
1855.....	56237	45150
1856.....	55174	37324
1857.....	43682	23576
1858.....	72369	49233
1859.....	116193	69999



## OATS.

The Oat crop having been a bad failure in 1858, as we stated in our last Annual Review, the impression became general, during July and August of that year, that they would be very scarce, and consequently very dear during the following year; and, based upon this conviction, the speculative spirit induced operators and dealers to explore the length and breadth of the land with reference to making investments in Oats. Those States on the Atlantic slope were thoroughly examined, as well as those in the West, particularly Michigan and Wisconsin, and wherever found they were purchased, without making the price the primary consideration; and even the territories of her Britanic Majesty, on the other side of the lakes, were visited and purchases made with an unsparing hand; and the quality found there being very superior, the benevolent speculators concluded that they would keep them until spring, so as to be enabled to furnish them to farmers for seed. By the 1st of October the purchases were completed, and at high figures, and then each man sat down on his "pile" to wait coming events, the shadow of which, he supposed, he had clearly seen long before. The receipts of the article were uncomfortably large, and on during October and November, matters looked far from satisfactory. It had been supposed prices would go up to 80¢@90¢, but 55¢@60¢ was the range. During January and February prices ruled at 64¢@66¢, but in March and April, they gradually declined until they reached 51¢, about the last week of April. In May they recovered again, and 65¢ was obtained, but after this the final decline set in and continued until the close of the year, when the ruling rate was 40¢.

The crop the present year is good as regards quality, and fair as regards quantity. The stem was generally short but the head was very good and well filled. In Tennessee the crop suffered by the same kind of "blast," or "rust," which ruined it last year. The probability is there will not be much speculative business done in Oats the coming twelve months. The receipts given below, for the past year, show clearly that notwithstanding the failure of the crop, the supply brought to this market was ample and nearly up to that of the previous year, with its abundant crop.

The following table shows the price of Oats per bushel of 33 lbs., in this market, at the close of each week, during the past year, ending August 31st, 1859:

Sept	1	61	Dec	1	58	March	2	63	June	1	60
..	8	60	..	8	58	..	9	63	..	8	55
..	15	54	..	15	61	..	16	63	..	15	58
..	22	55	..	22	61	..	23	62	..	22	60
Oct	29	55	..	29	66	..	30	62	..	29	50
..	6	55	Jan	5	65	April	6	61	July	7	48
..	13	52	..	12	65	..	13	58	..	13	50
..	20	55	..	19	65	..	20	55	..	20	44
..	27	55	..	26	65	..	27	51	..	24	44
Nov	3	53	Feb	2	64	May	4	55	Aug	3	48
..	10	53	..	9	65	..	11	65	..	10	48
..	17	60	..	16	65	..	18	65	..	17	40
..	24	60	..	23	64	..	25	60	..	24	41
										31	40

The following were the prices at the corresponding dates the previous year:

Sept	2	35	Dec	2	32	March	3	34	June	2	36
..	9	35	..	9	30	..	10	33	..	9	36
..	16	30	..	16	30	..	17	32	..	16	40
..	23	30	..	23	30	..	24	30	..	23	36
..	30	35	..	30	30	..	31	33	..	30	36
Oct	7	40	Jan	6	32	April	7	33	July	7	35
..	14	32	..	13	35	..	14	34	..	14	47
..	21	32	..	20	40	..	21	33	..	21	48
..	28	34	..	27	35	..	28	33	..	28	48
Nov	4	30	Feb	3	35	May	5	32	Aug	4	52
..	11	30	..	10	35	..	12	32	..	11	53
..	18	30	..	17	34	..	19	33	..	18	60
..	25	33	..	24	34	..	26	35	..	25	60

The following table shows the Imports and Exports of Oats at this place for the last fourteen years, ending August 31st, each year:

	Imports.	Exports.
	bush.	bush.
1846 .....	106852	35988
1847 .....	372127	280134
1848 .....	194557	83250
1849 .....	185723	83424
1850 .....	191924	10046
1851 .....	164238	23414
1852 .....	197868	5436
1853 .....	283251	13194
1854 .....	427423	7546
1855 .....	480178	84598
1856 .....	403920	11042
1857 .....	534312	70116
1858 .....	508950	10338
1859 .....	557701	27415

## PORK.

Heretofore we have been accustomed to notice this article under the separate heads of "Hogs" and "Provisions;" but we will, the present year, review the different departments under this general head, subdividing the subject under the heads of Hogs and Provisions.

Hogs.—The Hog trade of the season of 1858-9 has presented many remarkable features, and will no doubt be long remembered by many of those engaged in it, with feelings the reverse of agreeable. Generally speaking it has proved most disastrous; and, probably, not since the unfortunate season of 1852-3, has the trade been so generally misled, as regarded the result, as it was last season. This being the governing market for Hogs, and the one in which the business is transacted upon a more extensive scale than any other, during the packing season, it becomes our duty to enter more fully into detail on this subject, than most others.

Owing to the unusual late spring of 1858, and the consequent lateness of the corn crop in that year, there being serious fears entertained during June, July and August, that the crop would not be over one-fourth an average, those accustomed to speculate in Hogs were continually looking ahead, with pretty strong convictions, to a short crop of pork; and by the first of September last year, there was a degree of sharpness and sagacity exhibited, which, to the cool observer, gave evidences of an exciting pork season. The corn crop was closely examined, and the extent of it estimated and re-estimated;

the destruction of hogs by cholera in the pocket counties of Indiana thoroughly ascertained, as was supposed. Illinois was traversed, and the hog crop estimated; and about the first of October, each explorer supposing he had made important discoveries, began to think it was wise to keep "dark," and in ones and twos the individuals who imagined they were "posted," slipped off quietly to the hog regions to buy. In those expeditions the price seemed to be a secondary consideration because pork, they seemed to know, would be exceedingly scarce, and consequently those who held the most of it would make the most money, so that to get possession of hogs was the primary object. Purchases were made, largely and generally; for though each strangely thought he was in possession of the "short crop" secret, the facts soon became visible that the short crop men were far from being like "angels' visits," and that the speculative spirit was at once high and extensive. About the first of November a large number of the fat hogs that then were so, or intended to be so, had changed hands at prices varying from \$4 to \$6 25 per 100 lbs. net, according to location, time of purchase, &c. During the first week of November, buyers were anxious to make contracts at \$5 75 for December delivery, and matters were a good deal excited. On the 8th of that month packing commenced pretty generally, and the price was \$6 12½ per 100 lbs. net. This was considered a foolish and extravagant rate by most of our old packers, but the speculators from Kentucky seemed to know better, and they took possession of the market with a seeming determination to show how much better they were posted in the trade, or rather in the crop, than were our packers: and accordingly they bought extensively, generally and persistently, and prices ruled high during the season, and the highest average price ever paid in this market was paid for hogs. The product of the hog dragged on, however, with little or no demand, and prices ruled lower than hogs, in proportion, so that it could not be sold during the season except at a loss. It was hoped when spring came it would be better, and in spring the summer was looked to with strong hopes, but the winter, spring and summer passed away, and instead of getting better matters became vastly worse.

About the first of February, the *Price Current* published its usual annual report of pork packing, which revealed to the speculators the disagreeable fact that they had slightly deceived themselves regarding the crop, and that instead of its being one-fourth or one-half short as compared with the previous year, as they very confidently asserted, and we have no doubt generally believed, there was a positive increase of over two hundred and thirty thousand hogs, as compared with the previous year, which was a long crop year, and *five hundred and eighty-four thousand*, as compared with the crop of 1856-'57, which was a short crop year.

The result has, of course, been most disastrous, and the losses sustained enormous. The whole number of hogs packed in this city last season was 382,866. The whole number of houses engaged was fifty-five, of which the following is a list:

I. C. Fallis,	J. Rawson & Co.,
Evans & Pattison,	Gardner, Phipps & Co.,
G. & P. Bogen,	Chas. Davis & Co.,
Lewis Cassard,	S. Davis, Jr., & Co.,
John A. Shaw & Co.,	Henry Nye,
E. Leighton & Co.,	James Reid,
S. Cowgill,	H. Sbafer,
Capt. Nichols,	J. H. Gerard,
M. M. R. Todd,	C. & L. Jacobs,
J. C. Frideldy,	J. Steele,
J. C. Nye,	Mitchell & Ladd,
Robert Brown,	E. B. Townsend,
Hieatt & Woods,	Kingan & Co.,
Wm. Flanigan,	James Magill,
S. Royse,	Jas. Morrison & Co.,
Geo. Lane,	McKeehan & Evans,
Coffin & McWhinney,	Keck & Shaffer,
Jas. Beatty & Co.,	Swift, Evans & Co.,
John Rice & Co.,	N. W. Thomas & Co.,
Frank White,	C. D. Culbertson & Co.,
Geo. Dominick & Bro.,	Edward Gilmore,
D. Eggleston,	Mark Buckingham.
Henry Leonard.	

The following table shows the number of hogs packed in this city each season, for the last twenty-seven years:

Years.	No.	Years.	No.
1833.....	85000	1847.....	250000
1834.....	123000	1848.....	475000
1835.....	162000	1849.....	410000
1836.....	123000	1850.....	393000
1837.....	103000	1851.....	234000
1838.....	182000	1852.....	352000
1839.....	190000	1853.....	261000
1840.....	95000	1854.....	421000
1841.....	160000	1855.....	355786
1842.....	220000	1856.....	405396
1843.....	256000	1857.....	344512
1844.....	240000	1858.....	446677
1845.....	196000	1859.....	382826
1846.....	205000		

During several seasons it had been the custom for slaughterers to pay from 25 to 50 cents per head premium to owners, for the offal obtained in slaughtering, but last winter this custom was abolished, and that which prevailed some eight or ten years ago adopted, which is to slaughter hogs for the offal. This change made a serious difference to the owners, and prevented a large number of hogs from being brought here, which would have come under the old custom, probably diminishing the business to the extent of fifty thousand head.

The following is a comparative statement of the average prices of hogs per 100 lbs. net in this market, each day during six seasons. The first quotation given each year indicates the opening of the season, and the last the closing. The intermediate blanks indicate that those were not business days, or that the market, being unsettled, prices were nominal:

DATE	'54-'55	'55-'56	'56-'57	'57-'58	'58-'59
Nov 4.....	....	....	6 25	....	....
" 5.....	....	....	6 25	....	....
" 6.....	....	....	6 25	....	....
" 7.....	....	....	6 25	....	....
" 8.....	....	....	6 25	....	6 12½
" 9.....	....	....	6 15	....	6 12½



Nov.	10	.....	.....	6 15	.....	6 25
	11	.....	.....	6 00	.....	6 40
	12	.....	.....	6 00	.....	6 25
	13	3 62½	.....	6 00	.....	.....
	14	3 62½	.....	6 00	.....	.....
	15	.....	.....	5 75	.....	6 40
	16	3 80	5 50	.....	.....	6 50
	17	3 80	.....	5 75	.....	6 50
	18	.....	.....	5 75	.....	6 25
	19	.....	6 75	5 75	5 50	.....
	20	3 80	6 87½	5 75	5 50	6 45
	21	3 62½	7 00	5 70	5 50	6 50
	22	.....	.....	6 65	.....	6 55
	23	.....	6 95	.....	5 60	6 50
	24	.....	6 85	5 60	5 60	6 60
	25	4 00	.....	5 65	5 60	.....
	26	.....	6 80	5 70	.....	6 75
	27	4 25	6 80	5 75	5 25	6 75
	28	4 30	6 75	5 90	5 08	.....
	29	4 37½	6 60	5 90	.....	6 75
	30	.....	6 40	.....	4 90	7 85
Dec.	1	4 50	6 35	6 05	5 00	6 87
	2	.....	.....	.....	5 00	6 80
	3	.....	6 30	6 15	5 00	6 70
	4	4 70	6 45	6 30	5 05	6 75
	5	4 80	6 55	6 35	.....	.....
	6	5 00	6 60	6 35	5 10	6 85
	7	4 90	6 60	.....	5 10	6 87
	8	4 80	.....	6 25	5 10	6 75
	9	4 80	.....	6 25	5 10	6 70
	10	.....	6 50	6 35	5 05	6 50
	11	4 75	6 50	6 35	5 25	6 40
	12	4 70	6 30	6 45	5 37½	.....
	13	4 50	6 15	6 25	.....	.....
	14	4 50	6 00	.....	5 40	6 50
	15	4 25	6 25	6 35	5 32	6 50
	16	4 25	.....	6 40	5 18	6 60
	17	.....	6 15	6 50	5 06	6 60
	18	4 50	6 00	6 50	5 00	6 25
	19	4 50	6 00	6 55	.....	.....
	20	4 50	6 00	6 55	5 00	6 80
	21	4 50	5 95	.....	4 95	7 00
	22	4 50	.....	6 75	4 95	7 00
	23	4 40	.....	6 75	4 90	6 75
	24	.....	5 90	6 55	.....	6 75
	25	.....	.....	.....	4 85	.....
	26	4 60	5 95	6 80	.....	.....
	27	4 65	5 80	6 65	4 95	6 75
	28	4 75	5 75	.....	4 90	6 50
	29	4 75	5 60	6 65	4 90	6 50
	30	.....	.....	6 75	4 68	6 50
	31	.....	5 60	6 80	.....	6 60
Jan.	1	.....	.....	7 00	4 72½	.....
	2	.....	5 25	7 00	.....	6 75
	3	4 80	5 10	7 00	.....	6 75
	4	4 75	5 10	.....	4 77	6 75
	5	4 50	.....	7 00	4 70	6 40
	6	.....	.....	7 25	4 65	6 35
	7	.....	5 20	7 00	4 57	6 10
	8	4 50	5 20	7 00	4 37½	.....
	9	4 25	5 40	7 00	4 20	.....
	10	4 25	.....	7 00	.....	.....
	11	4 25	.....	.....	4 12½	6 40
	12	.....	5 35	7 00	4 00	6 50
	13	.....	.....	.....	3 92	.....
	14	.....	5 68	.....	4 05	.....
	15	4 35	5 75	7 10	4 25	.....
	16	4 35	5 75	.....	4 55	.....
	17	4 45	5 95	.....	.....	.....
	18	4 60	6 00	.....	4 87½	.....
	19	.....	6 00	7 25	4 78	.....
	20	.....	.....	7 25	4 87½	.....
	21	.....	5 95	7 25	4 90	.....
	22	4 80	.....	.....	5 05	.....
	23	.....	5 75	.....	5 18	.....
	24	5 00	5 75	.....	.....	.....
	25	.....	5 62½	.....	5 37½	.....
	26	4 85	5 60	.....	.....	.....
	27	.....	.....	.....	5 26	.....
	28	.....	5 75	.....	5 15	.....
	29	.....	.....	.....	5 20	.....
	30	.....	5 97½	.....	5 25	.....
	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Feb.	1	5 00	.....	.....	5 50	.....
	2	.....	.....	.....	5 55	.....
	3	.....	.....	.....	5 70	.....
	4	.....	.....	.....	5 68	.....
	5	.....	.....	.....	5 72	.....
	6	.....	.....	.....	5 80	.....
	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	8	.....	.....	.....	5 87½	.....
	9	.....	.....	.....	5 95	.....
	10	.....	.....	.....	6 00	.....
	11	.....	.....	.....	5 90	.....
	12	.....	.....	.....	5 95	.....
	13	.....	.....	.....	6 00	.....
	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	15	.....	.....	.....	6 00	.....
	16	.....	.....	.....	6 00	.....
	17	.....	.....	.....	6 00	.....
	18	.....	.....	.....	6 30	.....
	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	20	.....	.....	.....	6 00	.....
Av. each season		4 45%	6 04%	6 23%	5 16%	6 58%

The average prices of hogs in this market the last few years, stand as follows:

1853-4	.....	\$4 44½
1854-5	.....	4 45%
1855-6	.....	6 04%
1856-7	.....	6 23%
1857-8	.....	5 16½
1858-9	.....	6 58%

Thus it will be seen that the average price last season was the highest for five years; and not only this, for by referring to our records we find that it was the highest ever paid in this market since 1838. And this was the case not only here but at all the leading markets in the West.

The returns from the various leading packing places in the Western States, as published in the Price Current, compare as follows:

	1857-8.	1858-9.
Ohio	610,060	619,285
Illinois	464,260	599,128
Iowa	85,583	165,440
Wisconsin	16,000	33,600
Missouri	177,349	158,174
Kentucky	372,609	397,117
Indiana	441,885	407,636
Tennessee	42,875	65,172

Grand Totals	2,210,621	2,445,552
Total of 1857-8	2,210,621	.....

Increase.....234,931

The average weight of hogs in each State, and the yield of lard, per hog, for two years, stand as follows:

	Average weight of Hogs.		Yield of Lard per Hog.	
	1857-8.	1858-9.	1857-8.	1858-9.
Ohio	211 lbs.	196 lbs.	28 lbs.	23 lbs.
Indiana	202 ..	186 ..	31 ..	22 ..
Illinois	202 ..	183 ..	37 ..	27 ..
Kentucky	212 ..	217 ..	31 ..	23 ..
Iowa	199 ..	173 ..	30 ..	22 ..
Missouri	202 ..	174 ..	27 ..	23 ..
Tennessee	213 ..	218 ..	37 ..	30 ..
Wisconsin	235 ..	250 ..	30 ..	28 ..

We republish the following remarks regarding the average weight, yield of lard, etc., making some corrections, which subsequent advices made necessary:

"The averages of the above weights would not be a correct average for all the hogs packed, as the relative numbers packed in each State are to be taken into calculation in arriving at an estimate approximating to accuracy. For instance the above figures would show a falling off in lard of 4½ lbs. per hog, when in fact it is 4¾ lbs. per hog, as we have ascertained by calculating each State, and the same remarks will apply to the average weight of hogs.

As regards the average weight of hogs, we obtained, as we have already stated, the returns from 179 places, and find the total weight of hogs packed at these places last year to be 411,199,140 pounds. The weight of a similar number packed at the same places this year is 286,009,183 pounds. This is slightly over 6¾ per cent. of a decrease in weight, which is equal to 149,253 hogs; which, being deducted from the excess as given above, leaves the net increase in number 82,678, thus showing a net increase of a shade over three and three-fourths per cent. as compared with the crop of last year. The hog crop of 1858-59 compares then as follows with that of the last two years:

3¾ per cent. greater than that of 1857-58.
18½ " " " " " 1856-57.

As regards the falling off in the lard, the average yield per hog, as shown by the returns, was 30 lbs. last year and 25¼ lbs. this year. Now, by multiplying the whole number of hogs packed both years, as reported above, by the yield of lard per hog each year, we can arrive at the comparative supply of this article with all the accuracy necessary:

1857-58, 2,208,975 hogs, 30 lbs per hog, 66,269,250 lbs.
1858-59, 2,436,863 hogs, 25¼ " " 61,530,691 lbs.

Decrease.....4,738,459 lbs.  
This is about 7½ per cent. of a decrease as compared with last year. An impression prevails, very generally, that the deficiency in lard is much greater than this; but it seems to have been overlooked that while there is a large falling off in the yield per hog, there is a greater number of hogs from which to obtain the article this year than last.



Owing to the lightness of the hogs, it was believed that Mess Pork would be very scarce, and this led to a large increase in the quantity of Mess Pork, packed, and accounts for the large stocks of bbl. Pork now in the various leading markets.

**PROVISIONS.**—We will, under this subdivision of the pork trade, notice barreled and bulk pork, bacon and lard, not deeming it necessary to notice any of these under separate heads.

The stocks of old pork and bacon in the West, at the close of the commercial year ending Aug. 31st, 1858, were larger than was expected, and this was one of the things which operated against the trade the past season, to no inconsiderable extent, because it had been supposed the old stock had been pretty well "worked off."

In our last annual review, in commenting upon this matter we made the following remark: "Taking the receipts and shipments as a basis, we would call the supply of the hog product in this city now, rather large for the season, but not as large as it was two years ago at this time." This, as all engaged in the trade knew, was a most accurate estimate. A good demand, however, prevailed during the fall, and the exports from September 1 to December 1, in 1858 and 1857, show pretty clearly what extensive stocks were in this city at the time we made the remark above quoted. The exports were as follows:

Pork and Bacon.....	hhd's	1858.	1857.
Do Do .....	tes	9241	2763
Do Do .....	brls	3006	1991
Do Do .....	bxs	1831	8778
Do Do .....		2812	169
Do Do .....	lbs	47201	78813

After the packing season commenced, about the 1st of November, the business done was chiefly speculative, and heavy sales of mess pork were made for December delivery, at prices ranging from \$15.25 to \$17, having reached the latter rate at the close of the month. Lard was operated in to some extent, at 11c., during all November and the greater part of December.

The market was greatly excited most of the time, and the business done almost wholly of a speculative character. At certain periods a reaction would take place, under large arrivals of hogs, or some rumor, but the decline, at no time in the period named, was important; but on the contrary the tendency was not only strongly but very uniformly upwards.

The market was full of outside operators from other points, and the largest quantity of Pork ever packed on Commission in this city was packed last season. The operations of parties from Indiana and Kentucky, were, in many cases, on a large scale, but our city packers, as a general thing, having no faith in the current prices, preferred packing upon other than their own account. Eastern dealers, with the exception of a few from Boston, being of the same opinion with our packers, purchased very sparingly, and strictly with reference to their current wants, so that the risks of the market had to be borne mainly by those

who believed in a short crop and high prices. About the last week of December there were some misgivings regarding the accuracy of the short crop theory, and the market gave evidence of weakness; bold efforts were made, about this time, to get up an excitement in the market and to induce Eastern operators to come in, but they all failed; and as soon as the fact of a long crop was established, the market settled down into a sluggish state, holders persistently firm, and dealers from the consuming districts just as persistently cautious; the former not being able to obtain a price, for the hog product, which would let them out "even," and the latter convinced that prices were at all times far above a point which would justify them in "going in" with any degree of safety. Both parties watched each other with the eye of a lynx, determined that no advantage should be taken in either case.

In February Mess Pork was worked up to \$19, which was the highest point reached during the season, but other articles did not respond and in March, April, and the fore part of May, the market was quite dull. About the middle of May, the war question came to the relief of holders, and upon this basis a buoyant but painfully brief speculative spirit was built up, and the price of Mess Pork about the middle of that month was worked up to \$18.75, but towards the latter part of the month the news from Europe made havoc of the high price theory based upon the war, and a collapse took place, leading to a rapid and decided decline. The decline during the first week of June was \$2.25 per bbl; 25c the second week, 25c the third, and 50c the fourth, making the whole decline for June three dollars per bbl. In order to show the suddenness of the advance and decline, growing out of the war basis, we make the following extracts from the market reports of the Price Current of May 18th and 25th. The week ending May 18th, was the war excitement week, with reference to it we said:

"The market for the product of the hog, has been greatly excited during the week, in this and other leading cities throughout the country, and prices have largely and rapidly advanced, with a large speculative demand, and a good demand from consumers, who, under the excitement growing out of the war news, have generally bought freely, being disposed to lay in the summer stock at present, fearing that a European demand would arise and put up prices to a high point. During the last four or five days, the market has responded to the character of the war news: from day to day, and at some times holders seemed willing to accept current prices, and, then again would withdraw from the market, according to the character of the advices received from England or New York. As a general thing, it has been difficult to give quotations, and about as difficult to keep offers open at the rates asked, for any length of time, and holders often seemed unwilling to name a price, fearing it would be accepted, and they, in commercial grammar, be "picked up."

Mess Pork, which opened nominal at \$17, was anxiously sought after about the middle of the week, and prices suddenly and materially advanced to \$18 75@ 18 87; but at the close last evening there was more disposition to sell, and we understand one or two lots were offered at \$18 50. The market closed unsettled.

Bulk Meats have advanced fully  $\frac{3}{4}$ c. The sales during the week add up 1,500,000: closing at  $6\frac{3}{4}$ c. fat

Shoulders and  $8\frac{3}{4}$ @9c for Sides, and holders asking  $\frac{1}{4}$ c higher. The sales yesterday were over half a million pounds.

A large business has been done in Bacon, and prices are  $\frac{3}{4}$ c higher. The sales during the week were 1,500 hlds.; closing at  $7\frac{3}{4}$ c for Shoulders, and  $9\frac{3}{4}$ @10c for Sides.

Lard has advanced 1c per lb, with a large demand, and Monday and yesterday 1,000 bbls sold at  $11\frac{3}{4}$ c; holders asking 12c at the close.

At the close the market was unsettled for all articles, and feverish, and in that state in which it would be impossible to tell whether an advance or decline would take place in the next twenty-four hours. If the next news from Europe would indicate anything like peace, a collapse would be the consequence; whilst, if a complicated and general war, prices would further run up, with great rapidity.

The collapse, the following week, we described as follows:

"In our last we had occasion to notice great buoyancy in the market for all articles coming under this head, and in most of them a material advance in prices, with a strong speculative demand. The war news having become decidedly less formidable, this excitement has been succeeded by great depression, and an important decline in all articles has been established with as much rapidity as was the advance of the previous week. Orders were withdrawn, and the trade generally, sunk down into that quiet state which has characterized it during the spring months. Mess Pork, which opened at  $\$18.50$ @ $\$18.75$ , declined to  $\$17$ @ $\$17.50$ ; sales of country brands having been made at these rates, though city brands have not been offered below  $\$18$ , yet there is no demand for any brand at much over  $\$17$ , but closing unsettled as the market does, we must quote prices nominal, at  $\$17.50$ @ $\$18$ , these being the asking rates for country and city brands.

Bulk Meats, which opened at  $6\frac{3}{4}$ @9c for Shoulders and Sides, declined  $\frac{3}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Bacon has declined  $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c, but at the decline, there was a fair demand for Sides the past two days, and Monday and yesterday, 200 hlds sold at  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. Shoulders are offered at  $7\frac{3}{4}$ c, and we understand one lot was offered yesterday at  $7\frac{3}{4}$ c.

Lard has also been neglected, and holders lowered their ideas fully  $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb, being willing to sell the last two or three days at  $11\frac{1}{2}$ @c; buyers, however, did not offer over  $11\frac{1}{4}$ c, and some country sold at  $11$ @ $11\frac{1}{4}$ c.

During July a further decline of 50c per bbl. was established, and in August,  $\$1.50$ , making the whole decline, from the highest point reached, *five dollars per bbl.* It will be noticed that Mess Pork was the article which fluctuated most, as Bulk Meat and Bacon ruled, during the entire season, remarkably steady, the changes in the market being comparatively few.

The local and regular consumptive demand for Bacon, during the summer, has been very good, and the quantity taken for consumption has been large.

Lard, owing to the great falling off in the yield, was considered a pretty safe article, and extensive speculative purchases were made, at prices which to a great extent, were never after realized. The supply was better than expected, for notwithstanding the large falling off in the yield per hog, there was a greater number of hogs, which made up the deficiency. As the season advanced, the market for this article became duller, and prices during July and August, were little better than nominal, closing at a decline of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ c, from the highest point reached, which was  $11\frac{1}{2}$ c, the first week of February.

The following table shows the prices of the various articles specified, in this market, at the close of each week, during the past year, ending August 31st, 1859:

DATES.	Mess Pork	Prime brl. Lard...	Bacon Sides	Bacon Shoulders	Bulk Meats	Bulk Shoulders
September.....	1	$\$16.00$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
".....	8	$16.25$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
".....	15	$16.00$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
".....	22	$15.75$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
".....	29	$15.25$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
October.....	6	$15.00$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
".....	13	$15.00$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
".....	20	$15.00$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
".....	27	$15.50$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$
November.....	5	$15.25$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$
".....	12	$16.00$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$
".....	19	$15.50$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$
".....	24	$17.00$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
December.....	1	$17.00$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
".....	8	$17.50$	$11$	$9$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
".....	15	$17.00$	$11$	$9$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
".....	22	$17.75$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$
".....	29	$17.50$	$11$	$9$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
January.....	5	$17.00$	$11$	$9$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
".....	12	$17.00$	$11$	$9$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
".....	19	$17.25$	$11$	$9$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
".....	26	$18.00$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$9$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
February.....	2	$19.00$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$
".....	9	$19.00$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$
".....	16	$18.50$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$
".....	23	$18.25$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$
March.....	2	$18.00$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$
".....	9	$17.50$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$
".....	16	$18.00$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$
".....	23	$18.00$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$
".....	30	$17.75$	$11$	$9$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
April.....	6	$17.00$	$11$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
".....	13	$17.00$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
".....	20	$17.00$	$11$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
".....	27	$17.00$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
May.....	4	$17.00$	$11$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
".....	11	$17.00$	$11$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
".....	18	$18.75$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
".....	25	$17.50$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$
June.....	1	$17.50$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$
".....	8	$16.50$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$9$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
".....	15	$16.25$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$9$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
".....	22	$16.00$	$11$	$9$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
".....	29	$15.75$	$11$	$9$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
July.....	6	$15.75$	$11$	$9$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
".....	13	$15.75$	$11$	$9$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
".....	20	$15.00$	$11$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$
".....	27	$15.50$	$11$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$
August.....	3	$15.50$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$9$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
".....	10	$15.00$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$9$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
".....	17	$14.50$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$
".....	24	$14.50$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$
".....	31	$14.00$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$

The following were the prices at the corresponding periods the previous year:

DATES.	Mess Pork, ¢	Prime Barrel Lard, ¢	Bacon Sides, ¢	Bacon Shoulders, ¢	Bulk Sides, ¢	Bulk Shoulders, ¢
September.....	2	$\$25.00$	15	14	12	12
".....	9	$25.00$	15	14	12	12
".....	16	$25.00$	15	13	12	12
".....	23	$25.00$	15	13	12	12
".....	30	$24.00$	15	12	12	12
October.....	7	$24.00$	15	12	12	12
".....	14	.....	15	12	12	12
".....	21	.....	15	12	12	12
".....	28	.....	15	12	12	12
November.....	4	.....	15	12	12	12
".....	11	$14.75$	10	12	12	12
".....	18	$14.75$	10	12	12	12
".....	25	$14.25$	10	12	12	12
December.....	2	$13.00$	9	12	12	12
".....	9	$13.50$	9	12	12	12
".....	16	$14.00$	9	12	12	12
".....	23	$13.25$	8	12	12	12
".....	30	$13.00$	8	12	12	12
January.....	6	$12.00$	8	12	12	12
".....	13	$11.50$	7	12	12	12
".....	20	$12.00$	7	12	12	12
".....	27	$13.25$	8	12	12	12
February.....	3	$13.50$	8	12	12	12
".....	10	$14.25$	8	12	12	12
".....	17	$15.50$	9	12	12	12
".....	24	$15.00$	9	12	12	12
March.....	3	$15.00$	9	12	12	12
".....	10	$15.37$	9	12	12	12
".....	17	$15.00$	9	12	12	12
".....	24	$15.50$	9	12	12	12
".....	31	$15.75$	9	12	12	12



April.....	7	16 25 9%	9	6%	7%	5%
".....	14	16 75 10	9%	7%	8%	6%
".....	21	17 25 10%	9%	7%	8%	6%
".....	28	18 25 11	9%	7%	8%	6%
May.....	5	18 00 11	9%	7	8%	6
".....	12	17 00 10%	8%	6%	7%	5%
".....	19	16 50 10%	8%	6%	7%	5%
".....	26	16 75 10%	8%	6%	7%	5%
June.....	2	16 50 10%	8%	6%	7%	5%
".....	9	16 00 10%	8	5%	7%	5
".....	16	16 00 10%	7%	5%	7%	5
".....	23	15 00 10	7%	5%	7	5
".....	30	14 50 9%	7	5	6%	4%
July.....	7	14 87 9%	7	5	6%	4%
".....	14	15 25 10%	8	6	7%	5%
".....	21	15 50 10%	8	6	7%	5%
".....	28	16 75 10%	8%	6%	8	5%
August.....	4	16 50 10%	8%	6%	8	5%
".....	11	16 75 10%	8%	6%	8	5%
".....	18	16 50 10%	8%	7	8%	6
".....	25	16 50 10%	8%	6%	8	5%

The following table show the Imports and Exports of the various articles of Hog products, at this place, for thirteen years, ending August 31st, each year:

## IMPORTS.

YEARS.	Pork & Bacon Hhds.	Pork Hhds.	Pork Bbls.	Pork Lbs.	Lard Bbls.	Lard Kegs.
1847,.....	5476	124	40581	8027399	21991	22722
1848,.....	4420	140	69828	9643063	33978	41714
1849,.....	6178	465	44257	9249580	28514	48187
1850,.....	7564	235	43227	1325756	34173	63327
1851,.....	6277	1183	31855	14631530	36889	31087
1852,.....	10333	1987	22501	16532884	30447	32283
1853,.....	15251	3550	39517	29868341	51747	26157
1854,.....	12164	2736	39387	21059927	70094	19752
1855,.....	5947	6770	38365	15531646	53654	14831
1856,.....	9734	7513	26292	16482452	73606	14763
1857,.....	3264	1667	19713	11968483	29465	10534
1858,.....	5399	1487	22291	19613113	46651	8629
1859,.....	5155	2199	38630	18975099	48033	8212

## EXPORTS

YEARS.	Pork & Bacon Hhds.	Pork Hhds.	Pork Bbls.	Pork Lbs.	Lard Bbls.	Lard Kegs.
1847,.....	31588	7884	137218	.....	3478850	49878
1848,.....	37162	8862	196186	.....	750188	19679
1849,.....	39470	10030	186192	.....	924256	37521
1850,.....	23529	22477	193581	13448	2310029	39192
1851,.....	30220	20762	122086	2174	4753953	30301
1852,.....	43633	34398	131550	2372	3012943	47862
1853,.....	47150	53154	135707	5338	2146987	42052
1854,.....	49230	51778	134339	18806	1939148	57084
1855,.....	42469	40515	104275	22574	873054	43799
1856,.....	34005	18119	110839	25603	1115220	31838
1857,.....	34072	32775	100816	29806	900799	39389
1858,.....	43247	34648	113594	21318	618358	53334
1859,.....	42142	32573	112160	8208	540400	44634

## POTATOES.

The crop being a bad failure, in all this region of the country, in 1858, prices rapidly advanced during July and August, of that year, and a speculative feeling induced dealers to enter distant fields to obtain supplies. This feeling was pretty general, and the quantity of Potatoes obtained in the State of New York, Canada, Michigan, and other places, where the crop done well, and brought to this market, was enormous; the imports showing an increase of about *three hundred per cent.* as compared with that of any previous year, as far as our records run back, and being equal to the aggregate importations of the *four preceding years.* The result of these enormous importations, was, in the main, disastrous; the market was largely overstocked; shipments were made to New Orleans, and that market also overstocked, and sales were made there in the spring

at *fifty cents per barrel*, and re-shipments made from thence to this market. Holders during the first four or five months of the year, did not force sales, but supplied the current demand; and in February and March, an advance was established, but as soon as the weather admitted, the receipts largely increased, and prices declined, and the market was heavy during the spring. In June and July the frost and afterwards the drought, led to an advance and the year closes firm. The crop the present year is not a good one, and is represented not over half an average, owing to the frost of the fourth of June, and the great heat and protracted drought of July.

The following table shows the price of prime Potatoes, in this city, per bushel of 60 lbs., at the close of each week, during the past year, ending August 31st, 1859:

Sept	1	85	Dec	1	80	March	2	110	June	1	90
..	8	75	..	8	80	..	9	110	..	8	90
..	15	75	..	15	80	..	16	110	..	15	100
..	22	85	..	22	85	..	23	100	..	22	100
..	29	90	..	29	80	..	30	80	..	29	25
Oct	6	80	Jan	5	80	April	6	75	July	6	50
..	13	80	..	12	80	..	13	75	..	13	25
..	20	75	..	19	85	..	20	80	..	20	10
..	27	75	..	26	90	..	27	80	..	27	25
Nov	4	75	Feb	2	90	May	4	90	Aug	3	15
..	10	75	..	9	100	..	11	95	..	10	90
..	17	75	..	16	100	..	18	90	..	17	90
..	24	75	..	23	100	..	25	90	..	24	80
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	80

The following were the prices at the corresponding periods the previous year:

Sept	2	40	Dec	2	33	March	3	39	June	2	25
..	9	43	..	9	33	..	10	33	..	9	25
..	16	40	..	16	33	..	17	30	..	16	30
..	23	40	..	23	33	..	24	30	..	23	30
..	30	40	..	30	33	..	31	30	..	30	35
Oct	7	35	Jan	6	35	April	7	30	July	7	35
..	14	40	..	13	25	..	14	25	..	14	35
..	21	40	..	20	33	..	21	25	..	21	35
..	28	40	..	27	33	..	28	25	..	28	35
Nov	4	40	Feb	3	30	May	5	25	Aug	4	35
..	11	35	..	10	30	..	12	22	..	11	70
..	18	35	..	17	35	..	19	20	..	18	70
..	25	33	..	24	33	..	26	25	..	25	75

The following table shows the Imports and Exports of Potatoes, at this place, the last fourteen years, ending August 31st, each year:

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
	bbls.	bbls.
1846.....	12707	14956
1847.....	15829	34130
1848.....	22439	15687
1849.....	17269	7073
1850.....	13898	5283
1851.....	19649	19823
1852.....	20739	29844
1853.....	15585	13075
1854.....	35244	7295
1855.....	29082	10399
1856.....	33508	26305
1857.....	46537	25986
1858.....	44686	83881
1859.....	165300	44097

## RYE.

There is a large increase in the receipts of this grain, the past year; the crop was a good one, and the high price of Corn induced distillers to use it freely. The range of prices has been considerably higher than that of last year.



The following table shows the prices of Rye, per bushel of 56 lbs., in this market, at the close of each week, during the past year, ending August 31st, 1859:

Sept	1	65	Dec	1	70	March	2	95	June	1	1 00
..	8	67	..	8	70	..	9	95	..	8	90
..	15	67	..	15	70	..	16	95	..	15	95
..	22	70	..	22	75	..	23	90	..	22	95
..	29	70	..	29	75	..	30	60	..	29	95
Oct	6	72	Jan	5	86	April	6	60	July	6	93
..	13	72	..	12	90	..	13	60	..	13	80
..	20	73	..	19	1 00	..	20	90	..	20	65
..	27	70	..	26	1 05	..	27	90	..	27	75
Nov	3	70	Feb	2	1 00	May	4	95	Aug	3	80
..	10	68	..	9	98	..	11	95	..	10	80
..	17	68	..	16	97	..	18	1 05	..	17	73
..	24	68	..	23	98	..	25	1 05	..	24	73
										31	73

The following were the prices at the corresponding periods the previous year:

Sept	2	70	Dec	2	60	March	2	60	June	2	53
..	9	65	..	9	60	..	10	55	..	9	52
..	16	65	..	16	60	..	17	55	..	16	52
..	23	65	..	23	58	..	24	55	..	23	60
..	30	73	..	30	58	..	31	55	..	30	56
Oct	7	65	Jan	6	55	April	7	50	July	7	56
..	14	60	..	13	55	..	14	55	..	14	55
..	21	60	..	20	55	..	21	55	..	21	57
..	28	60	..	27	55	..	28	55	..	28	60
Nov	4	56	Feb	3	60	May	5	55	Aug	4	60
..	11	60	..	10	60	..	12	53	..	11	63
..	18	60	..	17	60	..	19	55	..	18	65
..	25	60	..	24	60	..	26	53	..	25	65

The following table shows the Imports of Rye at this place, for fourteen years:

	Bushels.
1846 .....	8582
1847 .....	41016
1848 .....	14336
1849 .....	22293
1850 .....	23397
1851 .....	44308
1852 .....	58317
1853 .....	33670
1854 .....	29592
1855 .....	53164
1856 .....	158220
1857 .....	113818
1858 .....	64385
1859 .....	82572

The Exports during the past two years, were as follows:

1857-8 .....	bush 19,680.
1858-9 .....	bush 30,127.

### SUGAR.

We have to notice a further material increase in the Sugar trade, the imports being 58,885 hhds the past, against 44,976 hhds the previous year. In the importations of barrel sugar, there is, however, a large falling off, the figures being 28,359 hhls the past, against 46,247 hhls the previous year.

The crop of Louisiana, in 1858, was quite large, and the largest ever gathered, except that of 1853. Early in the fall it was pretty generally known that this would be so, but the satisfactory result of the trade of 1857-8, and the high prices at which the market closed in August, 1858, induced a general desire to purchase, and buyers from the East and this city met in New Orleans, early in the season, and entered the market with great spirit. This demand produced active competition, and resulted in a high range of prices; much higher, indeed, than should have been paid for such a large crop. During January and February

this competition was the strongest and most general, and in February prices ruled, in New Orleans, at a high range, being 6c the lowest and 7c the highest for fair Sugar. This competition has proved most unfortunate to the trade, and resulted in large losses, and though the business done has been very large, the loss has been general and heavy.

There has been great complaint this year regarding the loss in weight, by unusual drainage. Various reasons have been assigned for this, many of them absurd, some plausible, and others reasonable. The use of hi-sulphate of lime, in clarifying, has been given as a cause of this loss, and planters with whom we have conversed, admit that when it is too freely used it is calculated to increase the drainage. Some state that the sugar was taken too soon, and before the usual purging process was completed; and, then again, it is stated that the cane, owing to the very mild weather, did not ripen, and that a large quantity of it had to be ground while green, making a soft sugar, which drained more than usual. It seems to be admitted by those experienced in the matter, that when the bi-sulphate of lime is used too freely it always results in heavy losses by drainage, and this injures the planter as well as the purchaser, and instead of such use being a fraud in fact or intention, as some have foolishly charged, it is a serious mistake for all parties. This chemical is simply put into the cane juice to clarify it, and does not add anything to the volume or weight, but falls to the bottom or is precipitated carrying with it the vegetable matter found in the juice. It is stated that it helps, materially, to clarify the sugar and makes it look whiter, but some serious objections have been urged against its use on the ground of its deleterious effects, and we believe its use has been prohibited in France for this cause. From what we have been able to learn, the unusual loss in weight is to be attributed to two causes, namely: the too free use of bi-sulphate of lime, and the green state of the cane when a large portion of it was cut, and we may add, the eagerness with which the sugar was hurried to market, in the forepart of the season. We would say, that this loss of weight was not universal, as there were many exceptions, in which the loss was hardly as great as usual. The quality of the Louisiana sugar, brought to this market the past season, was very good.

As regards the course of prices, there is but little comment necessary. The market in September being bare of stock, prices continued, as they closed in August, high, though the expectation of a large crop induced dealers to buy sparingly and cautiously, and prices declined  $\frac{3}{4}$ c before the new crop came into market. The first receipts of the new crop, of any consequence, were during the week ending October 23d, and all sold at 9c for fair; this was above the market for old, and rather a fancy price, because the importations

were the first of the season. At first, the receipts were light, but about the 1st of December they became heavy, and prices rapidly declined, reaching  $6\frac{1}{2}$ c for fair, in that month. Towards the close of January a reaction took place, and prices began to advance, and reached  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c about the middle of February, and from this date till the close of the year the changes were not important, the market ruling comparatively steady, and the demand unusually good throughout the summer. It will be seen that the imports and exports were the largest the past year of any but one, the last fourteen years, and that exception was 1853-4, which was the season in which the unusual crop of 449,324 hhds was made in Louisiana. There are two Refineries in operation in this city now—the Circinnati Steam Refinery, and that of Kessler, Giese & Co., both doing a good business, particularly the former, which has been greatly enlarged, and has been working during the summer to its full capacity.

The stock of Louisiana sugar, now in this market, is about 9,000 hhds, and is ample for the season. The prospects of the crop in Louisiana are not very favorable, and the highest estimate made is 350,000 hhds, but some run as low as 300,000 hhds. The imports of foreign sugars into the country the past year have been large, and the stocks of such, now quite heavy. The following are the stocks in New York, at the close of August:—

	1859.	1858.
Cuba,.....hhds.	62,997	35,096
Porto Rico,....."	7,975	3,874
New Orleans,....."	800	680
English Islands,....."	1,291	.....
Total,.....	73,253	39,650
Melado,.....hhds.	2,387	1,276
Boxes,.....	22,925	81,296
Bags,.....	68,310	7,100

In Philadelphia, at the same date, the stocks stood as follows:

	1859.	1858.
Cuba,.....hhds.	8,911	4,667
Porto Rico,....."	359	1,383
New Orleans,....."	66	.....
Total,.....hhds.	9,336	6,050
Boxes,.....	5,518	3,321
Bags,.....	8,292	.....

The following is the crop of Sugar made in Louisiana, each year, the past thirty years:—

Ihds.	Ihds.
1828.....88000	1845.....180000
1829.....48000	1846.....140000
1832.....70000	1847.....240000
1833.....75000	1848.....220000
1834.....100000	1849.....217923
1835.....30000	1850.....211201
1836.....70000	1851.....236547
1837.....65000	1852.....321934
1838.....70000	1853.....443824
1839.....115000	1854.....346635
1840.....87000	1855.....231427
1841.....90000	1856.....73976
1842.....140000	1857.....273697
1843.....100000	1858.....362269
1844.....200000	

The following table shows the price of fair New Orleans Sugar per lb, in this market, at the close of each week during the past year, ending Aug. 31, 1859:—

Sept. 1 9	Dec. 1 7	March 2 7	June 1 7
.. 8 9	.. 8 6	.. 9 7	.. 8 7
.. 15 8	.. 15 6	.. 16 7	.. 15 7
.. 22 8	.. 22 6	.. 23 7	.. 22 7
.. 29 8	.. 29 6	.. 30 7	.. 29 7
Oct. 6 8	Jan. 5 6	April 5 7	July 6 7
.. 13 8	.. 12 6	.. 13 7	.. 13 7
.. 20 8	.. 19 6	.. 20 7	.. 20 7
.. 27 8	.. 26 7	.. 27 7	.. 27 7
Nov. 3 8	Feb. 2 7	May 4 7	August 3 7
.. 10 7	.. 9 7	.. 11 7	.. 10 7
.. 17 7	.. 16 7	.. 18 7	.. 17 7
.. 24 7	.. 23 7	.. 25 7	.. 24 7
			.. 31 6

The following table shows the prices at the corresponding periods, the previous year:—

Sept. 2 11	Dec. 2 8	March 3 6	June 2 7
.. 9 11	.. 9	.. 10 7	.. 9 7
.. 16 11	.. 16	.. 17 7	.. 16 7
.. 23 11	.. 23	.. 24 7	.. 23 7
.. 30 11	.. 30	.. 31 7	.. 30 7
Oct. 7 11	Jan. 6 6	April 7 7	July 7 7
.. 14 11	.. 13 6	.. 14 7	.. 14 7
.. 21 11	.. 20 5	.. 21 7	.. 21 8
.. 28 10	.. 27 6	.. 28 7	.. 28 8
Nov. 4 10	Feb. 3 6	May 5 7	Aug. 4 8
.. 11 10	.. 10 6	.. 12 7	.. 11 9
.. 18 10	.. 17 6	.. 19 7	.. 18 9
.. 25 9	.. 24 6	.. 26 7	.. 25 9

NOTE.—From Sept. 2 until Nov. 3, the price is of fair West India or Yellow Refined, there being no New Orleans in market, during that time.

The following table shows the Imports and Exports of Sugar, at this place, for fourteen years, ending August 31, each year:—

	Imports.		Exports.
	Hhds.	Brls.	Hhds.
1846.....	13710	4956	4162
1847.....	16649	7196	4998
1848.....	27153	11175	11559
1849.....	22685	7575	8443
1850.....	26730	13005	9650
1851.....	29808	18584	12000
1852.....	39224	15237	20360
1853.....	49229	24004	31615
1854.....	64461	25441	44119
1855.....	46903	19465	32432
1856.....	32354	16846	21335
1857.....	15980	21647	13270
1858.....	44976	46247	29142
1859.....	58885	28359	34078

## SALT.

The market was overstocked with foreign, again, during the past year, and consequently the trade has been most unsatisfactory. The domestic article made on the Ohio and Kanawha rivers, has been dull, and prices quite irregular. We cannot give any uniform quotations for foreign. Turks Island sold at 25 to 40c  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel, and Liverpool 90c@\$1 10  $\frac{1}{2}$  bag. There is now a large stock of foreign in the city, and the demand for Kanawha has been quite limited all summer, and though prices have ruled pretty high, they have been kept so more by concert of action on the part of manufacturers, than by the demand.



The following table shows the price of Ohio River and Kanawha Salt, in this market, per bushel of 50 lbs, at the close of each week, during the past year ending Aug. 31, 1859:—

Sept.	1 25	Dec.	1 25	March	2 25	June	1 25
..	8 27	..	8 25	..	9 25	..	8 25
..	15 25	..	15 25	..	16 23	..	15 25
..	22 27	..	22 25	..	23 23	..	22 25
..	29 27	..	29 25	..	30 23	..	29 25
Oct.	6 27	Jan.	5 25	April	6 22	July	6 25
..	13 27	..	12 25	..	13 22	..	13 25
..	20 27	..	19 25	..	20 22	..	20 25
..	27 27	..	26 25	..	27 22	..	27 25
Nov.	3 27	Feb.	2 25	May	4 23	Aug.	3 27
..	10 27	..	9 25	..	11 23	..	10 27
..	17 27	..	16 25	..	18 23	..	17 27
..	24 27	..	23 25	..	25 25	..	24 27
							31 27

The following were the prices, at the corresponding dates, the previous year:—

Sept	2 25	Dec	2 20	March	3 18	June	2 25
..	9 25	..	9 20	..	10 18	..	9 25
..	16 25	..	16 20	..	17 18	..	16 25
..	23 25	..	23 20	..	24 18	..	23 25
..	30 25	..	30 20	..	31 18	..	30 25
Oct	7 25	Jan	6 30	April	7 18	July	7 25
..	14 25	..	13 20	..	14 18	..	14 25
..	21 25	..	20 20	..	21 18	..	21 25
..	28 25	..	27 19	..	28 18	..	28 25
Nov	4 20	Feb	3 19	May	5 18	Aug	4 25
..	11 20	..	10 19	..	12 18	..	11 25
..	18 20	..	17 19	..	19 18	..	18 25
..	25 20	..	24 19	..	26 18	..	25 25

The following table shows the Imports of Salt, at this place for fourteen years, ending August 31, each year:—

	Brls.	Bags.
1846.....	111005	13147
1847.....	124360	56202
1848.....	94722	65205
1849.....	76496	76985
1850.....	114107	110650
1851.....	78658	50474
1852.....	58022	91312
1853.....	78086	71626
1854.....	90832	66372
1855.....	74362	72105
1856.....	54261	50719
1857.....	112971	148903
1858.....	73120	59601
1859.....	89584	44356

### TOBACCO.

The state of the market, for this article, throughout the year, has been very healthy, and the increase in the trade quite satisfactory. Some five or six years ago, the johning grocers were in the habit of purchasing manufactured tobacco largely, and keeping heavy stocks of it on hand, but within the last year or two this custom has been abandoned, and they now buy of the tobacco factors in lots to suit their current wants, and the tendency of the trade is into the hands of those who deal exclusively in the article. Prices of manufactured have not changed much, but the change has been in favor of sellers. It will be seen there is a large increase in the imports the past, as compared with the previous year, and, indeed, with any previous year, they being the largest ever brought into this city, as will be seen by referring to the table below.

Our market for Leaf Tobacco is now well systematized, and it will be seen there is quite a large increase in the receipts of this description. There

can be no doubt that the business done the past year, has been more extensive than that done in any previous year, and the trade was most healthy and legitimate, there being no speculative movement, if we except the operations of some parties from Baltimore and Philadelphia, who came here last spring and made heavy purchases of manufactured for those markets. The prices paid for leaf, in Virginia last summer, were \$3 00 to 5 00 per 100 lbs higher, than those paid the previous year, which is now felt in the manufactured article. The stocks are fair, but not excessive.

The following table shows the Imports and Exports of the various kinds of Tobacco, at this place, for the last fourteen years, ending August 31st, each year:—

Years.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	Hhds.	Bales.	Boxes and Kegs.	Kegs and Boxes.	Hhds.	Bales.
1846....	5078	655	6918	1473	3803	....
1847....	6200	822	9241	9718	6011	273
1848....	4051	1223	14815	9352	3812	123
1849....	3471	1311	12463	7497	3309	126
1850....	2213	887	17772	6904	4847	77
1851....	3701	1697	19945	18345	2556	106
1852....	11490	1996	23060	24761	10821	629
1853....	7681	2478	48201	31867	6202	1341
1854....	8744	3118	30235	30741	9953	3370
1855....	5209	2312	24802	26077	4968	3307
1856....	5702	2129	33924	27745	5005	3075
1857....	4837	2663	40994	34298	4054	5823
1858....	4476	4093	33745	32279	4588	5798
1859....	5328	6871	56330	45069	4493	5598

### WHEAT.

The result has shown that the crop of this article gathered in 1858, was far below an average; and in Iowa and Northern Illinois, the quality was exceedingly inferior, indeed a great deal of it not fit for human food. The great deficiency in the region referred to, was demonstrated by the great falling off in the receipts at Chicago and Milwaukee, particularly the former place, where the deficiency reached *nine million bushels*. With the surplus of the previous crop, which remained over, however, there was an ample supply for the season, at moderate prices; but speculation caused rates to rule much higher than they should have done, so high, indeed, that at one time French Wheat was imported at a profit, and would have been imported largely, no doubt, if the war had not stopped it. When the crop of the present year matured, there were moderate stocks of old Wheat, and quite ample stocks of Flour, in the various leading markets, but then, comparatively a very small quantity of either has gone over to the ensuing year, so that the crop of 1859 will have to supply almost the entire consumption, until the next year's crop matures.

Owing to the high range of prices, the quantity exported to foreign countries was unusually small, being but 102,052 bbls Flour, 463,788 bush Wheat, and 320,681 bush Corn to Great Britain; and 51,383 bbls Flour, 56,845 bush Wheat, and 25,519 bush Corn to the Continent of Europe.

The crop of Wheat gathered the present year, though of a most superior quality, is, as regards



quantity, below an average, fully one-eighth, as compared with the crop of 1857, but that amount greater than last year's crop, probably.

The frost which came the first week of June, done immense damage to this crop, and in the whole of Eastern Pennsylvania, and a large portion of this State, destroyed fully two-thirds of it. In other sections of the West, it was injured more or less, as is being developed now in threshing. The heads looked well, but in many portions of each head the grain did not mature, so that the yield is less than was looked for. Spring Wheat in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, done pretty well, and the crop, particularly in Iowa, is a fair one.

Prices have fluctuated largely, under the various excitements gotten up; first, the short supply excitement in March, and the European war excitement in May, when they went up to famine rates. When the new crop came in, prices gradually declined, but the demand has been good from Pittsburgh, and other places in the frosted districts, and generally it has ruled higher, in proportion, than Flour.

Notwithstanding the short crop of 1858, there is an increase in the receipts at this place the past as compared with the previous year. This is the earliest market for new Wheat in the West, and the superior quality of that from Kentucky, brings buyers here from all the lake region every year and from Western Pennsylvania. The cultivation of wheat in Kentucky is increasing every year, as the resources of that fertile State are developed by Railways, and this market derives great advantage from it.

The following table shows the price of prime Red Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs., in this market, at the close of each week during the past year, ending August 31, 1859:

Sept	11 00	Dec	11 03	March	21 26	June	11 40
..	8 1 04	..	8 1 03	..	9 1 33	..	8 1 45
..	15 1 02	..	15 1 03	..	16 1 35	..	15 1 55
..	23 1 03	..	22 1 04	..	23 1 30	..	22 1 40
..	29 1 08	..	29 1 05	..	30 1 20	..	29 1 35
Oct	6 1 00	Jan	5 1 05	April	6 1 20	July	6 1 12
..	13 95	..	12 1 05	..	13 1 20	..	13 1 10
..	20 90	..	19 1 05	..	20 1 25	..	20 1 05
..	27 93	..	26 1 10	..	27 1 30	..	27 1 05
Nov	3 95	Feb	2 1 12	May	4 1 45	Aug	3 1 08
..	10 95	..	9 1 15	..	11 1 50	..	10 1 05
..	17 95	..	16 1 25	..	18 1 70	..	17 95
..	24 1 00	..	23 1 25	..	25 1 30	..	24 98
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31 1 00

The following were the prices at the corresponding periods the previous year:

Sept	21 00	Dec	2 80	March	3 70	June	21 70
..	9 90	..	9 75	..	10 75	..	9 70
..	16 85	..	16 72	..	17 75	..	16 80
..	23 85	..	23 70	..	24 70	..	23 75
..	30 85	..	30 67	..	31 70	..	30 75
Oct	7 85	Jan	6 70	April	7 73	July	7 75
..	14 80	..	13 80	..	14 73	..	14 75
..	21 75	..	20 75	..	21 70	..	21 75
..	28 75	..	27 75	..	28 72	..	28 80
Nov	4 80	Feb	3 75	May	5 72	Aug	4 80
..	11 80	..	10 75	..	12 72	..	11 87
..	18 80	..	17 75	..	19 75	..	18 95
..	25 80	..	24 70	..	26 75	..	25 95

The following table shows the imports of Wheat, at this place, the last fourteen years, ending August 31, each year:

	Bushels.
1846.....	434,486
1847.....	590,809
1848.....	570,813
1849.....	385,388
1850.....	322,699
1851.....	388,600
1852.....	377,037
1853.....	343,649
1854.....	408,084
1855.....	437,412
1856.....	1,069,468
1857.....	737,723
1858.....	1,211,543
1859.....	1,274,685

The following are the exports of Wheat from this port, the last three years, the exports not having been kept further back:

	Bushels.
1857.....	394,920
1858.....	631,660
1859.....	609,843

The receipts of the new crop, this year and last, compare as follows:

	Bushels.
1858.....	239,509
1859.....	275,489

## WHISKY.

The high price of corn in the West, the past season, as compared with the prices in the Eastern cities, made the distilling business the past year most unsatisfactory, and with remarkable uniformity, a losing business. The cause of this was the fact that Whisky ruled within 2 to 4c per gallon, in New York, of the prices current here, and prevented not only the shipment of the article to that market, but also cut off the Eastern demand for Alcohol, resulting in a falling off in the manufacture of that article over one-half. The Whisky trade is now, and has been all the year, in an embarrassed situation, and numerous distillers discontinued business altogether, and it was only those of them who had large capitals were able to go on.

Owing to the high price and scarcity of Corn, an impression prevailed, throughout the year, that prices were too low, and that, inasmuch as the article could not be made at the current rates, except at a loss, as a general thing, sooner or later, prices would advance, and very extensive speculative investments were made, during last fall and winter, and a heavy stock thereby accumulated, and is now at the close of the season being worked off at the current rates. These purchases made at 17½@20, which was the current range during October and November, and held over till February, paid a profit, as did some made in April, which were sold in May; but, generally speculators looked for a much higher range of prices than at any time prevailed, and consequently held on to the article, when they should have sold. We have stated that a large quantity of that thus held over, has been sold during August, and it is estimated that the stock in this market is now reduced to 12,000 hhls.

The following table shows the price of proof Whisky, per gallon, in this market, at the close of each week during the past year, ending August 31, 1859:

Sept	121½	Dec	123	March	225½	June	125
..	8 21	..	8 22	..	9 25	..	8 26½
..	15 20½	..	15 22	..	16 25	..	15 26
..	22 20	..	21 22½	..	23 24½	..	22 25½
..	29 20	..	29 21½	..	30 24½	..	29 26
Oct	6 19	Jan	5 22½	April	6 23½	July	6 25
..	13 18	..	12 23½	..	13 23	..	13 25
..	20 17½	..	19 25½	..	20 23½	..	20 24
..	27 18½	..	16 25½	..	27 23½	..	27 24
Nov	3 18	Feb	2 26	May	4 24½	Aug	3 24
..	10 18	..	9 27	..	11 26	..	10 23
..	17 19½	..	16 26	..	18 28½	..	17 23½
..	24 20½	..	23 25½	..	25 29½	..	24 24
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31 24½

The following were the prices at the corresponding periods the previous year:

Sept	2 22½	Dec	2 17½	March	3 17	June	2 17½
..	9 21	..	9 16½	..	10 16½	..	9 18
..	16 18	..	16 16	..	17 16½	..	16 22
..	23 18	..	23 16	..	24 17½	..	23 18½
..	30 16	..	30 14½	..	31 17	..	30 19
Oct	7 16	Jan	6 15	April	7 16½	July	7 20
..	14 14½	..	13 15	..	14 16½	..	14 22
..	21 15½	..	20 15	..	21 16½	..	21 20½
..	28 15½	..	27 15	..	28 16½	..	28 22
Nov	4 15½	Feb	3 16	May	5 16½	Aug	4 23
..	11 15½	..	10 16½	..	12 16½	..	11 23
..	18 16½	..	17 17½	..	19 17½	..	18 23
..	25 17	..	24 17½	..	26 17	..	25 22½

NOTE.—It is necessary to state, probably, that the above prices represent raw whisky, as it comes from the distiller—no note, whatever, being taken of the price of "rectified," as the prices obtained for this description depend a good deal on the brands, &c.

The following table shows the Imports and Exports of Whisky at this place, for fourteen years, ending August 31, each year:

	Imports. brls.	Exports. brls.
1846.....	178,336	133,220
1847.....	184,639	183,928
1848.....	170,436	186,509
1849.....	165,419	136,911
1850.....	186,678	179,540
1851.....	344,947	231,324
1852.....	319,488	276,124
1853.....	327,110	157,616
1854.....	319,245	249,612
1855.....	305,965	243,551
1856.....	428,001	352,434
1857.....	531,873	361,889
1858.....	411,299	268,226
1859.....	382,412	305,888

NOTE.—Since the year 1851, the receipts by wagons have been added to the imports, as obtained by river, canals and railways; previous to that year this was not done.

### Value of Principal Imports into the Port of Cincinnati, for the Years ending August 31, 1858 and 1859.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL	AV'GE PRICE.	TOTAL VALUE.	TOTAL LST YR.
Apples, green.....brls	24531	\$1 75	\$42,929	\$40,023
Ale, Beer and Porter..	8545	4 50	38,453	27,496
Buffalo Robes.....bales	4211	36 00	151,596	113,328
Beef.....brls	1690	14 00	23,400	47,000
Do.....trcs	481	19 00	9,139	462
Bagging.....pcs	2405	3 50	8,428	294
Barley.....bush	465731	80	364,584	260,628
Beans.....bush	41623	1 50	66,935	35,759
Butter.....brls	10034	25 00	250,850	435,750
Do.....fir and kgs	23055	9 50	219,023	183,936
Blooms.....tons	2678	6 00	160,680	197,941
Boots and Shoes, cases	49554	46 00	2,279,484	1,112,878

Bran, Middlings & cks	154024	90	138,621	123,610
Crockery Ware & cts	2914	50 00	145,700	142,550
Candles.....bxs	2754	7 00	19,278	9,94
Corn.....bush	1139022	70	797,315	33,582
Corn Meal.....	4499	3 25	14,622	2,420
Cider.....brls	370	6 00	2,220	6,310
Cheese.....cks	50	22 00	1,100	1,638
Do.....bxs	223250	2 80	625,100	638,649
Cotton.....bbs	49946	58 00	2,896,898	1,087,732
Coffee.....cks	143452	17 50	2,510,310	2,325,323
Codfish.....drums	2402	29 00	69,658	64,903
Cooperage.....pcs	246768	70	172,377	223,784
Cattle.....head	43100	68 00	2,930,800	2,010,489
Cement and Plaster brls	22142	2 00	44,284	39,606
Eggs.....bxs & brls	16740	7 00	117,180	172,044
Flour.....bbs	558173	5 40	3,790,865	2,469,940
Feathers.....cks	4064	30 00	121,920	150,969
Fish, sund.....brls	18363	11 50	211,175	183,550
Do.....kgs & kts	10546	2 75	29,002	34,196
Fruits, dried.....bush	137870	2 50	345,675	97,748
Grease.....brls	4691	18 50	86,784	113,392
Glass.....bbs	51362	2 40	102,724	417,055
Glassware.....pkgs	12198	18 00	196,027	143,255
Hemp.....bds & bls	156390	3 80	219,564	99,165
Hides.....lbs	65378	13	534,168	342,098
Hides.....No	17027	70 00	1,191,890	1,631
Hardware, bxs and cks	47276	2 25	106,371	99,530
Hay.....bbs	14769	30	1,430	5,073
Herrings.....bxs	44842	12 00	5,350,104	4,513,530
Hogs.....head	5008	21 00	105,168	101,760
Hops.....bbs	8987	130 00	1,168,310	498,940
Horses.....head	298560	1 30	388,128	447,851
Iron and Steel.....pcs	174291	3 30	575,160	443,929
Do.....bbs	8947	70 00	625,290	425,440
Iron, Pig.....tons	33960	30 00	1,018,800	601,978
Lead.....tons	52335	5 75	299,202	359,596
Lard.....brls	48033	23 50	1,128,756	1,619,624
Do.....kecs	8212	5 50	45,166	36,987
Leather.....bds	21710	14 50	314,795	230,218
Lemons.....bxs	13564	4 25	57,647	36,334
Lime.....brls	81914	60	73,722	62,847
Liquors.....hds & pips	3279	190 00	623,010	292,110
Mdse and Sundr's pkgs	944890	35 00	330,010	33,032,675
Merchandise.....tons	4181	620 00	2,592,220	2,114,820
Molasses.....brls	116193	14 00	1,626,702	723,690
Malt.....bush	71400	85	60,690	60,692
Nails.....kecs	138740	4 00	554,960	315,555
Oils.....brls	17375	28 00	303,300	652,460
Oranges.....bxs	27137	4 50	123,117	52,510
Oakum.....bbs	3622	14 50	52,519	49,807
Oats.....bush	557701	55	306,735	206,482
Oil Cake.....tons	34	24 00	816	20,550
Onions.....brls and sks	1533	1 75	2,682	3,451
Pork and Bacon.....hds	5155	78 00	402,090	387,010
Do.....tes	2199	24 00	52,776	29,740
Do.....brls	3863	16 50	63,745	31,0474
Do.....bx	915	30 00	27,450	22,209
Do.....lbs	18975 98	7 1/2	1,375,694	1,078,721
Potatoes.....brls	166300	2 00	330,600	44,686
Pitch.....bbs	550	3 75	2,063	822
Pimento Pe, per & cgs	7935	12 00	95,220	69,168
Rye.....bush	82872	78	64,408	38,631
Rosin.....brls	9554	2 75	2,274	41,715
Raisins and Figs boxes	34337	4 00	137,348	102,956
Rope, Twine, &c.....pkgs	17257	6 00	103,542	57,512
Rice.....tes	6265	34 00	213,010	123,202
Sugar.....hds	58885	78 00	4,593,030	3,378,200
Do.....brls	28359	20 00	567,180	924,940
Do.....bxs	1353	55 00	74,415	58,890
Seed—Flax.....brs	20108	4 00	80,432	127,239
Do Grass and Clover	17086	17 00	290,462	347,760
Do Hemp.....	364	3 00	1,092	2,481
Salt.....	80584	1 75	141,022	109,680
Do.....cks	44356	1 10	48,791	83,441
Shot.....kgs	2088	20 00	41,360	32,030
Starch.....bxs	45618	2 75	125,540	73,887
Sheep.....head	24064	1 75	42,112	31,318
Stearine.....brls	1771	25 00	44,275	54,025
Tea.....pkgs	22602	40 00	904,080	576,927
Tobacco.....hds	5328	100 00	532,800	469,890
Do.....brls & bales	6871	9 50	65,275	41,427
Do.....bxs & kgs	5630	20 00	112,600	84,625
Tallow.....brls	5595	25 00	139,875	83,472
Tar.....brls	4655	3 00	13,965	14,058
Turpentine.....brls	6882	16 00	110,112	56,176
Wines.....brl & 1/2 cks	5058	60 00	303,480	182,390
Do.....bbs & bxs	16245	8 00	129,960	102,810
Wheat.....bush	1274635	1 15	1,465,887	1,029,811
Wool.....bales	8064	20 00	161,280	77,875
Whisky.....brls	382412	114 1/2	4,388,177	4,112,290
Yarns, Cotton.....pkgs	19639	1 50	29,354	17,730
Do.....lbs	..	..	..	634
Lumber.....feet	75000000	1 1/2	1,031,250	1,000,000
Coal.....bush	12392702	7 1/2	929,452	1,230,800
*Shingles.....No	30000000	* 3 75	112,500	155,000
Staves, Wood & Stone, estimated	..	..	475,000	400,000
Various articles, not specified above, estimated value.....	..	..	400,000	3,500,000
Totals.....	..	..	96213274	83644747

\* Per thousand.



# Value of Principal Exports from the Port of Cincinnati, for the years ending Aug. 31st, 1858 and 1859.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL	AVERAGE PRICE	TOTAL VALUE.	TOTAL LST YR
Apples, green.....brls	1390	\$2 00	\$3,86	\$11,745
Alcohol.....	23467	23 00	539,741	1,240,491
Ale, Beer, and Porter.....	21832	4 50	98,334	105,700
Buffalo Robes.....bles	4532	36 00	163,152	116,568
Beef.....brls	21972	14 00	307,608	138,125
Do.....tes	2337	19 00	44,403	84,508
Bagging.....pes	4767	3 50	16,685	8,478
Barley.....bush	39697	2 00	119,214	80,226
Beans.....brls	10530	4 75	49,068	20,328
Brooms.....doz	19214	1 75	33,625	27,927
Butter.....brls	1697	30 00	50,820	88,440
Do.....firkins & kegs	27286	10 50	286,503	304,573
Bran, Shorts, &c.....sks	20211	1 90	20,211	28,734
Boots and Shoes, cases	49070	46 00	2,257,220	2,023,034
Crockery Ware, &c.....brls	1588	50 00	79,400	43,450
Chairs.....doz	10218	16 00	163,488	164,512
Candles.....bx	22075	6 30	1,386,743	993,044
Corn.....sks	28503	1 50	42,755	17,236
Corn Meal.....brls	457	3 25	1,485	1,534
Cheese.....csks	23	22 00	506	708
Do.....bxs	146196	3 15	460,517	399,532
Cotton.....bales	44135	61 00	2,692,235	1,124,098
Collee.....sacks	66617	18 00	1,199,106	1,237,332
Cooperage.....pes	149018	1 00	149,018	136,070
Cattle.....head	23615	68 00	1,605,820	1,026,900
Cement and Plaster brls	4263	2 25	10,589	7,706
Eggs.....bxs and brls	4090	12 50	50,670	172,290
Flour.....brls	562139	5 10	2,865,909	2,375,958
Fenathers.....sks	6221	36 25	226,133	128,088
Fish, sundry.....brls	7413	12 00	88,956	43,044
Do.....kegs and kits	3445	3 00	10,435	6,741
Fruit, dried.....bush	50411	2 75	138,631	43,450
Furniture, pes & pkgs	171205	23 00	3,957,715	2,073,197
Grease.....brls	4440	2 00	8,880	26,257
Glass.....bxs	13415	2 15	28,197	43,978
Glassware.....pkgs	11812	4 40	51,972	43,978
Hemp.....bund and brls	3372	20 00	67,440	30,580
Hides.....No	158200	4 25	557,717	321,807
Do.....lbs	124418	14	26,958	43,846
Hardware, bxs and cks	7413	70 00	518,900	422,240
Hay.....bales	3901	2 50	9,753	5,810
Hogs.....head	12441	11 50	143,672	69,921
Hops.....bales	1532	20 00	30,640	24,060
Horses.....head	5835	130 00	758,660	314,210
Iron and Steel.....pes	532995	1 40	746,193	681,504
Do.....bdies	111703	3 45	385,355	288,430
Do.....tons	7908	72 00	569,376	624,240
Do, Pig.....tons	3987	31 00	123,597	107,383
Lard.....brls	44634	25 00	1,115,870	1,281,216
Do.....kegs	49659	5 75	285,264	254,405
Lard.....bols	24120	15 00	361,800	317,025
Leather.....bush	5350	1 10	5,885	5,204
Lime.....brls	60999	14 00	853,986	475,563
Malt.....bush	167478	85	142,366	106,505
Nails.....kegs	50102	4 50	225,559	219,897
Oil.....brls	41136	33 00	1,357,818	1,486,900
Oil Cake.....bush	27415	60	16,449	4,680
Oil Cake.....tons	399	25 00	9,975	64,792
Onions.....brls and sks	1652	2 00	3,304	1,658
Pork and Bacon, hlds	42142	80 00	3,371,360	3,243,525
Do.....tes	32573	25 00	814,325	831,552
Do.....brls	112160	17 00	1,906,720	1,703,910
Do.....bxs	8208	32 00	262,656	682,176
Do.....in bulk, lbs	546400	7 75	40,980	40,192
Potatoes.....brls	44997	2 50	112,493	125,821
Rye.....bush	30127	80 00	24,101	15,712
Rope, Twine, &c.....pkgs	20307	6 25	126,918	80,012
Sugar.....hds	34678	77 00	2,024,006	2,341,360
Seed, flax.....brls	840	4 50	4,005	7,086
Seed, Grass and Clover	9724	18 00	175,032	149,300
Soap.....bxs	62790	4 00	251,160	206,832
Salt.....brls	49058	2 00	99,016	88,582
Do.....seks	19208	1 20	23,050	32,285
Starch.....bxs	39257	3 00	117,771	83,134
Sheep.....head	5025	2 00	10,050	7,635
Stearine.....brls	1506	25 00	37,650	39,800
Sundry, Mds.....pkgs	1547905	8 25	12,770,216	10,394,925
Do.....Mds.....ton	11691	630 00	7,365,330	4,290,900
Do.....Liquors.....brls	27816	35 00	974,610	1,148,240
Do.....Manufacts.....pes	27230	4 00	108,920	454,560
Spices.....bxs	4670	2 00	9,340	9,288
Tobacco.....hds	4193	105 00	471,765	481,740
Do.....brls and brls	5598	10 50	58,779	59,429
Do.....bxs and kegs	45030	22 00	990,660	710,138
Tallow.....brls	577	27 00	15,579	57,600
Vinegar.....brls	10261	4 00	41,056	46,264
Wines, baskets and bxs	14905	9 00	138,745	73,206
Wheat.....bush	60948	1 20	73,118	505,328
Wool.....sks and bles	9169	24 00	220,056	110,064
Whisky.....brls	205888	114 75	3,510,004	2,749,316
White Lead.....kegs	60996	2 25	135,466	139,399
Castings.....pes	73522	4 50	330,849	198,776
Do.....to s	4272	80 00	341,760	223,780
Various article of Mds and Manuf's not specified above, estimated value			41,000,000	39,000,000
Totals			10,700,770	14,906,506

# IMPORTS INTO CINCINNATI, For five years, commencing September 1st, and ending August 31st each year.

ARTICLES.	'54-'55.	'55-'56.	'56-'57.	'57-'58.	'58-'59.
Apples, green.....brls	15971	31594	12470	40023	24531
Ale, Beer and Porter	.....	.....	.....	6110	8545
Buffalo Robes, bales	.....	.....	.....	3148	4211
Beef.....brls	1706	1534	681	376	1600
Beef.....trcs	4608	599	1	25	481
Bagging.....pes	85	23	.....	98	2408
Barley.....bush	204224	241792	381060	400967	455731
Beans.....bush	17173	15493	35492	23839	44623
Butter.....brls	19185	11361	11352	14525	10034
Butter.....firks & kegs	7132	12422	10818	17945	20055
Brooms.....tous	4699	3939	6104	3398	2678
Boots & Shoes, cas	.....	.....	.....	24193	49554
Bran, Middlings, sks	71416	180018	125046	164814	150244
Crockery Ware, crts	.....	.....	.....	2851	2914
Candles.....brls	1145	1610	1898	1421	2754
Corn.....bush	845579	978511	1673363	1050236	1139022
Corn Meal.....brls	42190	10263	6490	4840	4499
Cider.....brls	829	1352	911	1262	370
Cheese.....csks	78	77	258	78	50
Cheese.....bxs	183379	190983	176229	199578	223250
Cotton.....bales	15107	29119	18794	18754	49946
Coffee.....sacks	114113	92986	104065	129129	143453
Codfish.....drums	1274	1492	1441	2238	2402
Cooperage.....cs	126539	162549	161466	203291	246768
Cattle.....head	.....	.....	.....	25566	43100
Cement, Plaster, brls	.....	.....	.....	19803	22142
Eggs.....bxs & brls	12104	14997	18079	28674	16740
Flour.....brls	342762	546727	445089	633118	558173
Fenathers.....sacks	7202	5551	4592	3871	4064
Fish, sund.....brls	13090	14404	13590	14692	18363
Fish.....kegs & kits	5296	5296	9226	9119	10546
Fruit, dried.....bush	59447	137662	48797	48447	137870
Grease.....brls	3236	7039	9570	5815	4991
Glass.....bxs	41635	39769	31561	24732	51923
Glassware.....pkgs	20600	31480	39919	32558	46124
Hemp.....bols & bles	8571	10079	8930	6611	12198
Hides.....number	31506	52348	69440	105261	156290
Hides.....lbs	101535	64219	30384	32639	65378
Hardware, bxs & cks	.....	.....	.....	9068	17027
Hay.....bales	37914	41696	57722	39612	47276
Herring.....bxs	10624	12853	8443	11255	14769
Hogs.....head	35100	456187	407729	429870	396943
Ho s.....bales	4014	4379	4270	5088	5008
Horses.....head	.....	.....	.....	3938	8987
Iron and Steel.....pes	305892	741037	844499	272007	298560
Do.....bols	62725	113546	120540	110890	174291
Do.....tons	3690	3757	6181	5318	8947
Do, Pig.....tons	26613	41976	29484	23153	33940
Lead.....pigs	57769	44639	61238	58996	52035
Lard.....brls	53654	75055	29495	49551	49383
Lard.....kegs	14831	14793	10534	17087	82110
Leather.....bols	17733	15277	19035	17087	21732
Lemon.....bxs	7853	9026	7125	9689	13564
Lime.....brls	62913	53545	68755	62847	81914
Liquors, hls & pps	2236	2213	2434	1591	3279
Mds & sundry.....pkgs	839315	786040	810091	936595	944980
Do.....tons	2323	2429	2012	3411	4181
Molasses.....brls	56257	65174	43582	72939	116193
Malt.....bush	44198	68839	108291	69642	71400
Nails.....kegs	94699	104667	112215	81484	138740
Oil.....brls	8345	13683	12545	16150	17975
Oranges.....bxs & brls	13239	7972	13317	11669	21337
Oakum.....bales	3493	8556	4716	3435	3622
Oats.....bush	480178	403920	534312	508950	557701
Oil Cake.....tons	67	299	160958	822	34
Onions, brls & sacks	.....	.....	.....	1972	1533
Pork & Bacon, hlds	5947	9734	3254	5399	5155
Do.....trcs	6770	7513	1667	1487	2199
Do.....brls	38635	26292	19713	22291	39830
Do.....loxes	.....	.....	.....	740	915
Do.....lbs	15517	164827	119687	196137	189575
Potatoes.....brls	545	452	483	113	999
Pitch.....brls	23982	32508	46537	44586	165390
Pine, P, P, & c hgs	2235	3748	3357	5764	7335
Rye.....bush	53164	159290	112818	64355	82572
Rosin.....brls	13654	12180	6531	9000	9534
Rainins & Figs, bxs	24705	14851	15724	25739	34337
Rope, T'e, &c.....kegs	2510	5643	7685	8216	17257
Rice.....trcs	38993	4442	4285	3794	6265
Sugar.....hlds	40463	32354	15890	44976	58885
Do.....brls	19465	16846	16247	26247	28350
Do.....bxs	2697	2009	1473	1070	1363
Seed, Flax.....brls	24189	25849	21101	42413	20108
Do Grass & Clover	14505	8682	11474	17888	17086
Do Hemp &c.....brls	539	3784	641	828	934
Salt.....brls	74392	54521	112971	73120	80584
Salt.....sacks	72105	80719	143033	59001	44356
Shot.....kegs	2583	1648	1562	1632	2068
Starch.....bxs	.....	.....	.....	2671	45618
Sheep.....head	.....	.....	.....	17896	24061
Stearine.....brls	.....	.....	.....	2161	2771
Tea.....pkgs	20074	15031	14230	14793	19602
Tobacco.....hlds	3203	5702	4837	4479	5328
Do.....brls & bales	2312	2129	2603	4603	6871
Do.....bxs & kegs	24802	33924	40994	33745	56339
Tallow.....brls	3288	2302	4581	3478	5545
Tar.....brls	.....	.....	.....	4686	4655
Turpentine.....brls	.....	.....	.....	5386	6882
Wines, brls & cks	3394	3272	3633	2806	5055
Do.....bskts & bxs	4815	6924	10110	8408	16245
Wheat.....bush	437412	1069468	737723	1211543	1274655
Wool.....bales	3999	6489	6029	3115	8064
Whisky.....brls	305905	429001	531873	411299	382412
Yarn, Cotton, pkgs	7052	9102	14696	11820	19689
Do.....lbs	65741	24944	7852	3170	.....



**EXPORTS FROM CINCINNATI,****RATES OF FREIGHT,**

For five years, commencing September 1st, and ending August 31st, each year.

From Cincinnati to New Orleans and Pittsburg, at the close of each week, for the year ending August 31, 1859 :

ARTICLES.	'54-'55	'55-'56	'56-'57	'57-'58	'58-'59.
Apples, green....br.s	3427	10047	5001	9396	1930
Alcohol	19956	31679	44629	59071	23467
Ale, Beer & Por. brls				23489	21852
Buffalo Robes..bal.s				3238	4532
Beef.....brls	17584	19516	18769	15850	21972
Beef.....tes	13977	4844	5057	4568	2337
Bagging.....pes	2455	5378	1334	2829	4767
Barley.....sks				40113	54607
Beans.....brls	1297	1891	4736	4783	10330
Brooms.....drz	18275	28089	28636	18618	19214
Butter.....brls	1300	2391	2569	2949	1607
Butter.....frks & bks	24196	28128	21913	29007	27286
Bran, Shorts, &c scks	11456	19142	15657	27705	20211
Boots and Shoes, cas				43979	40707
Crockery Ware, crts				889	1588
Chairs.....doz				10282	10218
Candles.....bxs	139191	191728	160840	155257	220075
Corn.....sks	64344	75290	81470	19152	28503
Corn Meal.....brls	2772	1187	951	682	457
Cheese.....csks				38	23
Do.....bx	102352	114607	112692	124554	146196
Cotton.....baies	10021	21625	13278	19381	44135
Coffee.....scks	42283	37903	49634	68744	66617
Cooperage.....pes	108105	114757	105363	136079	149018
Cattle.....head	10285	21338	20454	17115	23615
Cement & Plaster, brls				3425	4869
Eggs.....bxs & bls	5014	8603	10438	15384	4060
Flour.....br	199276	509031	416789	609215	502139
Feathers.....scks	7319	5097	4730	3558	6221
Fish, sund.....brls				3587	7413
Do.....kegs & kits				2247	3485
Fruit, dried.....bush	13029	49671	21801	19311	50411
Furniture.....paks				90139	17205
Grease.....brls	9413	7675	6834	3703	4490
Glass.....bxs				12199	13115
Glass Ware.....paks				9995	11812
Hemp.....bund & bls	2918	2862	1698	1529	3372
Hides.....No	24427	36123	57422	91945	138299
Hides.....lbs	44035	7315	37509	362391	192418
Hardware, bxs & cks				6032	7413
Hav.....b.s	5706	1008	4757	2585	3901
Hogs.....head				6081	12441
Hops.....brls				1233	1532
Horses.....he d	1630	1923	2386	2417	5836
Iron and Steel.....pes	604861	855718	944538	486789	532995
Do do.....blds	63716	92039	97761	83003	111703
Do do.....tons	11978	11881	16064	5297	7908
Do Pig.....brls				3463	3987
Lard.....brls	43799	31838	39989	53884	44634
Lard.....kegs	62806	50388	51591	53578	49959
Leather.....bds				21135	24120
Lime.....brls				4713	5350
Molasses.....b.s	45150	37324	23576	42333	69899
Malt.....bush				125312	167478
Nails.....kegs				48666	59102
Oil.....brls	47049	60351	46334	41525	41146
Oats.....bush	84564	11042	70111	10399	27415
Oil Cake.....tons	778	1021	778	2492	399
Onions.....brls & s.s				829	1652
Pork & Bacon.....hds	42469	34005	34072	43247	42142
Do.....tes	40515	41819	32775	34648	32573
Do.....brls	104275	110869	100810	113594	112160
Do.....bxs	22574	25603	28906	21318	8208
Do.....lbs	873054	1115220	900799	618353	540400
Potatoes.....brls	10399	26305	25986	38881	44997
Rye.....bush				19640	20127
Rope, Twine &c paks	3909	5144	8154	12802	20307
Sugar.....hds	32432	21336	13270	29142	34078
Seed Flax.....brls	1121	1418	754	2362	870
Seed, Grass & Clover	7330	4478	7004	7465	9724
Soap.....bxs	34247	42182	41788	51708	62790
Salt.....brls	30333	31064	59192	44291	49558
Salt.....sks	9606	9928	10417	21524	12908
Starch.....bxs	24529	37991	35557	27710	32527
Sheep.....head	1050	3613	6487	4363	5025
Stearine.....brls				1592	1506
Sundry Mase.....paks	811625	1132694	1376525	1381990	1547905
Do do.....tons	8466	9459	5736	6848	11691
Do Liquors.....brls	25714	26346	61287	28706	27846
Do Manufacts.....pes	347564	333373	437106	18219	21230
Spices.....bx				4644	4670
Tobacco.....hds	4968	5005	4054	4588	4493
Do.....brls & baies	3307	3975	5825	5798	5598
Do.....bxs & kegs	20077	27445	34298	32279	45030
Tallow.....brls	6893	4094	6987	2304	577
Vinegar.....brls	8643	12208	10407	11566	10294
Wines, baskets & bxs				8134	14305
Wheat.....bush				334920	631650
Wool.....sks & ba.s	6435	8691	7180	4586	9169
Whisky.....brls	245551	352443	361889	268226	205888
White Lead.....kegs	55218	56063	61449	60582	63006
Cas.....pes	80263	54928	94226	48617	73522
Do.....tons	2073	3518	3818	2796	4272

WEEK ENDING	TO NEW ORLEANS			PITTSBURG.	
	Flour \$ bbl	Pork \$ bbl	Whisky \$ bbl	Whisky \$ bbl	B. freight \$ per 100 lbs
September 2.....	1 00	1 25	1 50	1 00	35
.. 9.....	1 00	1 25	1 50	1 00	35
.. 16.....					
.. 23.....	1 00	1 50	1 50		
.. 30.....	1 00	1 50	1 50		
October 7.....	1 50	2 25	2 50		
.. 14.....	1 50	1 75	2 25		
.. 21.....	1 50	1 75	2 00		
.. 28.....	1 00	1 25	1 65	65	20
November 4.....	80	1 25	1 50	60	20
.. 11.....	60	1 80	1 00	50	15
.. 18.....	45	65	75	40	12 1/2
.. 25.....	60	75	1 00	40	12 1/2
December 2.....					
.. 9.....	35 a 40	50	7	50	15
.. 16.....	30	40	45	40	12 1/2
.. 23.....	30	40	59	40	12 1/2 15
.. 30.....	30	40	50	40	12 1/2
January 6.....	30	40	50	35	14
.. 13.....	30	40	50	50	15
.. 20.....	30	40	50	50	15
.. 27.....	30	40	45	50	15
February 3.....	30	40	45	50	15
.. 10.....	25	35	40	50	15
.. 17.....	30	40	50	50	15
.. 24.....	30	40	50	50	15
March 3.....	30	40	40	50	15
.. 10.....	30	40	50	50	15
.. 17.....	30	40	50	40	12 1/2 15
.. 24.....					
.. 31.....	30	35	45	35	12 1/2 15
April 7.....	30	35	45	35	12 1/2 15
.. 14.....	30	40	50	40	12 1/2 15
.. 21.....	30	40	50	40	12 1/2 15
.. 28.....	30	35	45	35	12 1/2
May 5.....	30	40	50	35	12 1/2
.. 12.....	30	40	50	35	12 1/2
.. 19.....	45	60	75	50	15
.. 26.....	50	75	1 00	75	20 a 25
June 2.....	50	75	1 00	75	20 a 25
.. 9.....	75	90	1 00	85	25
.. 16.....	85	1 00	1 25	75	20 a 25
.. 23.....	75	1 00	1 25	60	15
.. 30.....	75	90	1 00	40	12 1/2 15
July 7.....	75	90	1 00	40	12 1/2 15
.. 14.....	75	90	1 00	60	15
.. 21.....	75	90	1 00	75	20
.. 28.....	75	90	1 00	75	20
August 4.....	75	90	1 00	75	20
.. 11.....	90	1 00	1 25	75	20
.. 18.....	80	1 00	1 25	75	20
.. 25.....	75	1 00	1 00	75	20

**NAMES AND TONNAGE OF****STEAMBOATS AND BARGES,**

Which have run between this and other ports the past year.

NAME.	TONNAGE.	NAME.	TONNAGE.
A. W. Quarrier.....	219	Black Diamond.....	167
Anglo Saxxon.....	223	B. P. Cheney.....	316
Aurora.....	347	Clifton.....	189
Albamarle.....	193	Castle Garden.....	174
Argonaut.....	250	Commerce.....	220
Arizona.....	272	Camden.....	100
A. G. Brown.....	190	Chippewa.....	185
Altamont.....	292	Com. Perry.....	219
A. O. Taylor.....	525	Challenge.....	290
Alma.....	328	Caledonia.....	293
Argyle.....	389	Courier.....	267
Adriatic.....	492	Cremora.....	205
Arkansas Traveler.....	195	Clara Dean.....	116
Alps.....	236	Cambridge.....	160
Belle Creole.....	212	Cornwago.....	192
Bostona.....	375	Council Bluffs.....	214
Belmont.....	202	Catachula.....	294
Boston.....	394	Caroline.....	131
Bay City.....	234	Colonna.....	105
Ben Bolt.....	267	Colona.....	73
Brazil.....	211	Champion No. 1.....	98
Belvidere.....	211	Champion No. 2.....	218
Baltimore.....	180	Cheviot.....	195
Buckeye.....	400	Clipper.....	246

NAME.	TONNAGE.	NAME.	TONNAGE.	NAME.	TONNAGE.	NAME.	TONNAGE.
Condor.....	345	Leon.....	87	Cuba.....	80	Little Memphis.....	130
Charmer.....	836	Melrose.....	182	Corner Stone.....	87	Lake Champlain.....	107
Conestoga.....	323	Marmora.....	195	Chippewa.....	72	Lucy.....	98
Dunlieth.....	165	Mariner.....	214	Celeste.....	91	Island City.....	126
Dr. Kane.....	221	Messenger.....	260	Diadem.....	80	Monongahela.....	201
Dew Drop.....	170	Marengo.....	250	Dan Hine.....	80	Mary Jane.....	198
Dacotah.....	251	Medora.....	121	Diana.....	126	Mist.....	85
Diana.....	300	Martha Putnam.....	269	Duchess.....	229	Nettie McKee.....	176
Delegate.....	218	Monarch.....	430	Damon.....	267	Ohio.....	220
Denmark.....	280	Moro.....	145	Deborah.....	286	Osprey.....	100
D fender.....	331	Mars.....	382	Dunlieth.....	86	Pythias.....	267
David Gibson.....	424	Minnesota.....	144	Dan Conway.....	148	Persia.....	90
Die Vernon.....	517	Mary Cook.....	173	D D Dickey.....	70	Rescue No. 2.....	81
Diamond.....	329	Memphis.....	319	Diamond.....	100	Ripley.....	218
Des Moines City.....	120	Metropolis.....	294	Emma.....	103	Rodolph No 1.....	234
Dew Drop No. 2.....	174	Melnotte.....	208	Ellen.....	103	Rudolph No 2.....	234
Eolian.....	116	Minerva.....	192	E. K. Kane.....	120	R. B. Miller.....	120
Economy.....	205	Moderator.....	235	Empire.....	195	Sultan.....	218
Endeavor.....	205	Morning Light.....	221	Ella.....	80	Silver Moon.....	170
Ella.....	173	Madison.....	721	Frank Dean.....	130	Spray.....	85
Elmira.....	143	Maria Denning.....	870	Fairy.....	67	Talisman.....	62
Enice.....	260	Mary Patterson.....	98	Fairy.....	157	Tom Moore.....	63
E. M. Bicknell.....	212	Neptune.....	227	Gipsey.....	67	Venanga.....	94
Empire City.....	295	Nat Holmes.....	218	Grand Turk.....	117	Wm. Irwin.....	277
Eleonor.....	221	N. W. Thomas.....	419	Greyhound.....	178	White Rose.....	83
Emma Bett.....	88	New York.....	296	Goody Friends.....	87	Wiley McLean.....	252
Era No. 3.....	158	New Monongahela.....	523	Gazel.....	91	Wm. Phillip.....	156
Emma.....	194	Northcote.....	367	Hattie Flower.....	62	Tempest.....	118
Ellen Gray.....	111	Nile.....	151	Hamilton.....	138	St. Paul.....	86
Era No. 2.....	154	Ohio No. 2.....	197	Hibernia.....	95	Tennessee.....	137
Emma Graham.....	173	Ohio No. 3.....	375	Henry Clay.....	80		
Freestone.....	153	Orb.....	266	Ion.....	230	Total Barges.....	10,459
Fairy Queen.....	174	Ohio Belle.....	472	Joe.....	138	Total Steamers.....	62,763
Fort Wayne.....	362	Prairie Rose.....	238	Jennie Davis.....	141		
Flora Temple.....	188	Portsmouth.....	186	J. F. Kelley.....	153	Total Tonnage.....	73,223
Fred Tron.....	317	Parkersburg.....	253	Java.....	80	Total Ton'e last year.....	74,483
Forest Queen No. 1.....	281	Panola.....	214	Kate Hays.....	240		
Forest Queen No. 2.....	400	Pocahontas.....	186	Kentucky.....	134	Decrease.....	1,261
Fannie.....	138	Potomac.....	174				
Favorite.....	166	Poland.....	176				
Gen'l Pike.....	254	Pomeroy.....	126				
Glenwood.....	175	Prima Donna.....	310				
Goody Friends.....	221	Progress.....	212				
Gazel.....	215	Persia.....	216				
Gulnare.....	350	Post Boy.....	355				
Great Western.....	530	Quaker City.....	232				
Grapeshot.....	169	Queen of the West.....	472				
Glendale.....	395	Queen City.....	475				
Granite State.....	300	Resolute.....	224				
Gus Lynn.....	116	Rochester.....	200				
Hulson.....	174	Red wing.....	146				
Henry Fitzhugh.....	241	Reliance.....	167				
Hickman.....	255	Rocket.....	195				
Harmonia.....	167	Rosalie.....	164				
Hastings.....	212	R. F. Sass.....	313				
Havel Bell.....	194	R. B. Hamilton.....	183				
Henry Craft.....	256	Red Fox.....	70				
Hope.....	190	Robert Watson.....	100				
Hurricane.....	58	Superior.....	420				
Ibero.....	80	S. P. Tibbeld.....	208				
Hercules.....	170	S. H. Tucker.....	134				
Ida May.....	220	Swallow.....	213				
Indiana.....	113	St. Louis.....	192				
Isaac Shelby.....	121	Susquehanna.....	330				
Iowa.....	300	Shenango.....	240				
Interchange.....	198	Sir Wm. Wallace.....	208				
Irene.....	175	Seventy Six.....	254				
Jennie Gray.....	168	Stephen Decatur.....	258				
Jesse K. Bell.....	342	Switzerland.....	456				
Judge Torrence.....	512	Silver Wave.....	303				
J. W. Cheesman.....	282	South America.....	330				
J. B. Ford.....	227	Saracen.....	290				
J. H. Conn.....	271	Sam. Kirkman.....	215				
J. C. Fremont.....	326	Selma.....	250				
J. H. Done.....	216	Sam. Hale.....	105				
Jacob Poe.....	218	South Bend.....	152				
J. S. Pringle.....	318	Telegraph.....	748				
James Wood.....	333	Tiger.....	452				
J. W. Hailman.....	272	Tecumseh.....	418				
Jacob Strader.....	306	Tigress.....	328				
John Walsh.....	812	Tennessee Belle.....	256				
Jacob Traber.....	294	Tigress (tow).....	184				
John Bell.....	221	Tornado.....	82				
John Tompkins.....	235	Telegram.....	221				
Jennie.....	41	Uncle Ike.....	72				
John A. Fisher.....	148	Universe.....	464				
John Ray.....	91	Undine.....	163				
J. L. Hyatt.....	91	Virginia Home.....	80				
Kentucky.....	394	Victor.....	56				
Key West.....	176	Vixen.....	256				
Kanawha Valley.....	130	Venango.....	150				
Kate French.....	198	Wenona.....	171				
Kate Sarchet.....	188	Wm. Baird.....	298				
Key Stone.....	328	W. I. McClay.....	200				
Kate May.....	214	W. H. Langley.....	114				
Lebanon.....	233	Windoor.....	203				
Lady Walton.....	153	Yankee.....	222				
Laclede.....	175						
Lake City.....	135						
Lehigh.....	300	A. W. Byrns.....	113				
Lacrosse.....	261	Austerlitz.....	87				
Liberty.....	280	Arch Gordon.....	242				
Lancaster No. 3.....	280	Black Nose.....	236				
Landis.....	392	Cincinnati.....	224				
Lightfoot.....	145	Charley West.....	277				
Luzerne.....	183	Cornelia.....	70				

## COMPARATIVE AGGREGATES.

	NUMBER.	TONNAGE.
1850-51.....	233	49,274
1851-52.....	203	60,542
1852-53.....	298	76,647
1853-54.....	314	80,266
1854-55.....	318	
1855-56.....	355	92,401
1856-57.....	357	87,453
1857-58.....	319	74,483
1858-59.....	327	73,222

The following table shows the whole number, with the tonnage, of Steamboats and Barges built at this port, for each year during the last twelve years :

	NUMBER.	TONNAGE.
1847-48.....	29	10,233
1848-49.....	23	7,281
1849-50.....	16	4,560
1850-51.....	31	8,206
1851-52.....	33	8,896
1852-53.....	29	10,252
1853-54.....	31	9,858
1854-55.....	27	8,698
1855-56.....	33	11,526
1856-57.....	34	10,600
1857-58.....	14	5,394
1858-59.....	11	3,735

## NEW STEAMERS

BUILT AT THIS PORT SINCE SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1858.

NAME.	TONNAGE.
Tiger.....	353
Telegraph.....	221
Eleanor.....	221
Dew Drop No. 2.....	174
John Walsh.....	812
Tigress.....	328
Charmer.....	866
Hope.....	190
Kate May.....	214
Clipper.....	246
Ellen Gray.....	111

Total tonnage..... 3735

Total tonnage last year..... 5334

Decrease..... 1599

## BARGES.

NAME.	TONNAGE.
A. W. Byrns.....	113
Austerlitz.....	87
Arch Gordon.....	242
Black Nose.....	236
Cincinnati.....	224
Charley West.....	277
Cornelia.....	70



# DESTINATION OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

EXPORTED FROM THE PORT OF CINCINNATI, FOR THREE YEARS, COMMENCING SEPTEMBER 1st, AND ENDING AUGUST 31st, EACH YEAR.

ARTICLES.	TO NEW ORLEANS.			TO OTHER DOWN RIVER PORTS.			TO UP RIVER P'TS.			VIA CANALS AND RAILWAYS.			BY FLAT BOATS.		
	'56-'57	'57-'58	'58-'59	'56-'57	'57-'58	'58-'59	'56-'57	'57-'58	'58-'59	'56-'57	'57-'58	'58-'59	'56-'57	'57-'58	'58-'59
Apples, green..brls	405	4845	182	2584	2237	207	101	392	180	1907	1922	1411		50	
Alcohol.....12020	2453	1824	2046	625	519		1812	6608	1340	28751	49885	19784			
Ale, Beer & Porter	2245	3945		14682	11008			1968	1964		4594	4935			
Buffalo Robes..bales											3238	4532			
Beef.....brls	12972	11938	13450	805	622	1235	2024	2076	908	2968	1214	6379	631	4	
Do.....trcs	121	91	40	239	26	21	1236	2657	282	3461	1794	1004			
Bagging.....pcs		400	850	1324	2271	3768		20	121		128	28			
Barley.....bales		2540	3324		15745	14510		12891	3545		8937	6318			
Beans.....brls	727	2276	2704	2837	2239	7263	281	39	120	80	229	243	48		
Brooms.....doz	9570	7831	4432	14671	8993	10848	934	1005	1244	3521	1629	2980	962	221	239
Butter.....brls	728	1030	445	1115	607	421	37	32	45	68	1280	695			
do.....rkns & kegs	13731	21405	13917	5832	4700	5505	192	179	201	2108	2663	7663	377	604	1425
Bran, Sh'ts, & c. sks		1990	1422	4064	1180	2560	8845	18859	9560	2748	6176	6639	500		
Boots & Shoes, cas's		155	234		9572	5470		1417	105		32835	41861			
Crockery ware, crts		5	100		394	488		32	48		438	952			
Chairs.....doz		978	1818		7912	7143		385	305		1006	1452			
Candles.....bxs	57754	71648	79696	38318	54498	46848	7361	6731	6326	57407	22350	87505	290	544	500
Corn.....skns		97	548	9688	1890	3159	61276	8223	11813	15506	8902	12983			
Corn Meal.....brls	11			148	111	42	574	531	372	218	40	43			
Cheese.....csks				59	1	18	24	29	29	14	8	5			
do.....bxs	22752	36119	37037	62070	58842	53706	4520	6801	3236	23550	26992	52187	1620	475	421
Cotton.....bales		54		3	35	21	8030	7905	8707	5245	11927	35407			
Coffee.....bales			5	11728	14781	12523	3570	4160	2528	24396	49803	51561	35	600	
Cooperage.....pcs	16604	39715	70822	47532	39815	35793	14632	22844	12036	26559	33685	26367	160		390
Cattle.....head		62	69	58	63					20385	17029	23488			
Cement, Plast'r, brls		19	12	474	705			632	602		2299	3550			
Eggs.....bxs & brls	1311	2171	775	375	632	305	35	54		8717	12027	2880			
Flour.....brls	68325	154757	9501	15413	8808	7978	107040	182011	170912	225661	293633	373658	30813	19076	2950
Feathers.....skns	42	30	459	55	37	65	1040	953	823	3593	2538	4334			
Fish, sund.....brls		5	104		1312	3204		151	212		2119	3889			
do.....kegs & kits					641	1057		109	50		1497	2378			
Fruit, dried..bush	263	480	796	4233	2477	3381	793	848	6003	16482	14506	39441	75		
Furniture.....pkgs		16950	30769		46891	108985		3149	1345		23149	20106			
Grease.....brls	25			2683	1928	2151	505	523	457	3621	1232	1582			
Glass.....bxs		338	221	2053	2702			176	433		9632	9752			
do Ware.....pkgs		792	176		1108	2232		58	447		8037	8337			
Hemp..bun & bal's				775	22	130	23	169	346	1597	1338	2887		50	
Hides.....No		50		91	922	143	19249	19336	21663	38082	71637	115493			
do.....lbs							12000			25309	362391	132411			
Hardware..bxs, cks		87	33		2214	3373		280	71		3451	3306			
Hay.....bales	155	32	341	3998	1784	2372	296	743	1178		368	24	10	325	
Hogs.....heads				788	2547			903	284			4390			
Hops.....bales		88	29		680	624		48	8						
Horses.....head	397	178	871	1247	1219	1444	24	103	324	558	917	3287			
Iron and Steel..brls	18149	14566	24830	23004	153116	187010	23762	9373	10523	64160	309734	310632		192	
do do..bds	1405	1934	3175	41871	31398	45337	5962	4105	445	4896	46138	60344			
do do..tons	60	62	365	2790	1241	921	1242	238	454	11972	3756	6165	128		
do Pig.....brls		100		1041	880			74	453		2248	2954			
Lard.....brls	3130	8701	444	1801	3259	1103	8555	12070	6748	2353	29554	32436		41	
do.....kegs	17878	26548	1584	1517	1741	2830	10779	20067	22302	14810	18270	28270	915	1115	
Leather.....bds		2439	2042	5914	5318		9894	1141	533		10401	16227			
Lime.....brls				222	169			169	2490		2002	2721			
Molasses.....brls	3			987	1176	2782	5981	12735	18575	16935	20652	48942	5		
Malt.....bush		12820	31692		67155	80227		1742	9244		3455	45615			
Nails.....kegs		606	1025	12322	14342			173	783		2455	42552			
Oil.....brls	3393	8562	5305	4588	7436	4632	9977	9660	4545	26900	15517	26663	25	128	
Oats.....bush	2518	1056	6794	28298	3398	15169	1958	1968	12362	4315	35171	7714	208	500	
Oil Cake.....tons	68	114			1		24	4	62	685	1296	336			
Onions.....brls & sks		929	839		474	371		4	125		219	817			
Pork & Bacon..hds	5355	1905	10133	1080	1387	2603	8804	1210	8484	15333	21444	20002	27	40	
do.....tes	6332	9293	12047	2048	1210	1550	8748	10192	4308	13617	13845	14658	85	61	
do do..brls	44493	52149	62444	1260	2000	1880	12029	20121	5570	43028	50446	38846	1678	854	
do do..bxs	1000	2084	3650	170	175	715	8916	3776	640		15233	3222		25	
do do.....lbs	24800	149000		50600	450	4960	36180	27144	151938	296419	191759	389745	50000	103600	
Potatoes.....brls	2020	32463	4357	9668	1128	2732	5776	50309	4834	822	17852	16564		3200	1690
Rye.....bush		6	100					4304	14937		14002	12358			
Rope, Twine..pkgs	1378	1830	3030	5257	6051	9732	336	681	687	1183	4507	6734	69		
Sugar.....bds				736	1222	1147	1117	383	3663	11417	24058	20538			
Seed, Flax.....brls	75	60	39	353	1342	300	45	184	46	385	776	505			
do Grass & Clover		2	9	4938	4532	5222		1347	806	1617	2036	2675			
Salt.....bxs	1128	3192	4236	8245	9213	12405	7451	10566	9469	24964	27474	36562	295	340	20
Salt.....brls				1534	3564	10569	692	407	190	36906	39925	39259	6	10	
do.....skns				4455	5004	18831	605	1571	3039	5337	14139	11418			
Starch.....bxs	13335	11992	18332	15332	7856	14497	2054	1188	885	5096	6674	5552	282	62	
Sheep.....head	285		200	57	29	110			76	6145	4353	4749			
Stearine.....brls											1436	1366			
Sundry Mdse..p gs	45304	36700	24735	31125	26730	251300	135500	16750	184510	745100	910250	1052200	14500	250	400
do do..tons	50	280	1682	1629	1600	3079	39	253	336	4118	4505	6644	56	10	
do Liquors..brls	4709	1389	897	34319	13038	10569	4390	3936	5941	17899	10482	6759	37		
do Manuf'rs..pcs	51179	3392	4747	339772	4460	12692	16773	264	1149	35392	5003	8672	710		
Spices.....bxs		245	255		1159	2057		151	205		3089	2173			
Tobacco.....hds	828	205	66	307	298	274	264	1084	612	2955	3301	341			
do.....bals		160	20	1322	983	57	651	354	423	3853	4391	4780	11		
do.....hxs & kegs	988	1525	1002	10041	828	10531	2495	1998	2324	20775	20328	30673	215	5	
Tallow.....brls		24	10	117	50		432	801	35	6438	1422	405			
Vinegar.....brls	1003	929	1659	3713	3543	3214	790	1240	1020	4901	5854	4371	145	25	
Wheat.....bush		374	842		1420	3913		562	191		5578	9690			
Wool..sacks & bales	110	7436		12890	2249	1182	51284	172164	90681	320635	423550	51798			
Whisky.....b's	98533	78871	113337	120276	90900	60382	51962	50590	36590	91098	47775	65419	22201	5283	
White Lead..pkgs	232	131	1753	10479	8321	11896	4641	6192	5014	46127	46020	50033			652
Castings.....pcs	5043	1337	4927	57474	18961	31070	5061	4701	4832	26548	24510	32673	335	100	
do.....tons	792	1255	249	2524	704	593	4	19	441	4818	838	1183	32		70



## COMPARATIVE MONTHLY STATEMENT OF STEAMBOAT ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AT THIS PORT FOR FOUR YEARS, ENDING AUGUST 31st, EACH YEAR.

## ARRIVED FROM

MONTHS.	NEW ORLEANS.				PITTSBURG.				ST. LOUIS.				OTHER PORTS.				TOTAL.			
	'55-'56	'56-'57	'57-'58	'58-'59	'55-'56	'56-'57	'57-'58	'58-'59	'55-'56	'56-'57	'57-'58	'58-'59	'55-'56	'56-'57	'57-'58	'58-'59	'55-'56	'56-'57	'57-'58	'58-'59
September.....	2	..	2	1	41	..	28	..	26	..	22	12	176	135	201	183	245	135	253	195
October.....	4	1	1	..	65	10	16	39	31	..	28	10	185	117	180	193	281	118	225	206
November.....	13	1	6	..	65	10	29	39	30	5	26	22	191	173	198	220	298	187	250	291
December.....	2	20	15	30	73	97	31	42	26	34	11	36	195	192	197	214	316	273	254	322
January.....	19	2	21	31	3	..	27	32	..	..	13	13	13	17	192	210	20	91	251	285
February.....	..	22	22	25	..	..	17	35	..	..	6	15	115	117	173	180	20	185	218	255
March.....	46	30	30	34	41	75	61	45	19	53	18	29	167	188	200	208	273	253	296	316
April.....	28	24	26	15	76	64	70	44	42	53	37	45	206	193	194	175	332	338	327	279
May.....	20	10	16	18	75	51	51	40	35	50	38	38	196	193	214	176	365	365	313	266
June.....	8	2	10	9	50	42	33	27	39	43	21	21	164	186	202	158	234	271	208	215
July.....	2	5	7	7	37	29	32	21	28	33	27	21	171	180	155	153	238	247	204	262
August.....	..	3	2	1	8	41	24	12	1	26	17	17	115	188	186	132	184	232	231	172
Total.....	143	127	158	172	530	385	414	340	279	315	292	233	1844	1778	2374	2211	2796	2703	3168	3103

## DEPARTED FOR

MONTHS.	NEW ORLEANS.				PITTSBURG.				ST. LOUIS.				OTHER PORTS.				TOTAL.			
	'55-'56	'56-'57	'57-'58	'58-'59	'55-'56	'56-'57	'57-'58	'58-'59	'55-'56	'56-'57	'57-'58	'58-'59	'55-'56	'56-'57	'57-'58	'58-'59	'55-'56	'56-'57	'57-'58	'58-'59
September.....	3	..	3	..	50	..	16	..	35	..	28	10	159	135	200	183	247	135	247	193
October.....	9	..	11	..	50	..	35	34	44	..	17	11	174	113	164	169	277	113	238	191
November.....	14	4	16	23	60	..	35	47	34	23	18	26	197	155	189	204	277	182	268	285
December.....	35	20	20	31	70	49	36	34	26	19	12	21	186	148	189	212	317	226	257	311
January.....	1	..	22	28	..	..	26	35	..	1	8	14	6	14	203	202	7	15	259	279
February.....	1	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	165	179	9	210	212	255
March.....	22	19	21	27	..	39	35	34	38	34	7	15	187	187	246	199	287	244	330	291
April.....	21	12	15	15	66	63	62	38	62	66	39	37	198	190	196	190	347	333	312	280
May.....	13	9	10	12	69	58	52	45	59	55	25	25	183	187	263	149	330	296	326	231
June.....	16	7	7	9	34	44	38	32	39	40	25	19	163	171	196	151	243	278	296	211
July.....	..	2	4	6	17	34	31	18	37	30	19	17	161	171	201	144	221	237	254	186
August.....	..	4	..	6	..	42	6	6	..	30	11	12	190	183	186	136	180	259	207	160
Total.....	146	101	153	182	453	393	392	330	344	376	237	244	1810	1781	2408	2116	2783	2648	3190	2872

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OF THE

## Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

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1859-'60.

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OF THE

## Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce,

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Armstrong, A. E.  
Adams, C. J.  
Arons, August,  
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Allison, James,  
Ætna Insurance Company,  
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Acton & Woodnut,  
  
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Bates, John,  
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Baker & Co.  
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Boogher, Daniel,  
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Brown, H. W. & Co.  
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Baker, B. P. & Co.  
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Baum, J. C.  
Beattie & Anderson,  
Butler & Enyart,  
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Brown, J. M.  
Bochar, Chas. H.  
Baum, Sampson,  
Buchanan & Co.  
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Brooks, F. F.  
Bowman, H. A.  
Beckett, William,  
Babbitt, Good & Co.  
Barker, Hart & Cook,  
Buck, E. A.  
Buchanan, A.  
  
Colter, A. A.  
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Culp, William,  
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Chenoweth, J. S. & Co.  
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Clearwater, H.  
Cassard, Lewis,



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 Chamberlain & Co.  
 Cinnamon, John,  
 Culbertson, C. D. & Co.  
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 Carson, Joseph,  
 Cleneay, J. S. & Co.  
 Cutter Ezekiel,  
 Central Insurance Co.  
 Coons, Hord & Co.  
 Conkling, J. L.  
 Cunningham, J. F.  
 Clark & Mitchell,  
 Cin., H. & Dayton R. R. Co.  
 Curtis, S. V.  
 Cooper, Robert A.  
 Cox, R. S.  
 Cleneay, Wm. & Son,  
 Clark & Carr,  
 Cook, J. B.  
 Carney, Thos.  
 Cooper, S. S.  
 Cassard, George,  
 Chapman, S. W.  
 Cox & Fulton,  
 Crawford, George,  
 Citizen's Insurance Co.  
 Crocker & Neele,  
 Cummings, Bellows & Co.  
 Carter, Jas. H.  
 Cox & Emerson,  
 Caldwell, S. B.  
 Cobb & Armel,  
 Copen, A. P.  
 Coffin & McWhinny,  
 Carson & Patterson,  
 Casey, John B.  
 Crane, James C.  
 Crew, J. & B. L.  
 Campbell, Bartley,  
 Casey, Geo. M.  
 Caldwell, McCollem & Co.  
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Dickinson, D. L.  
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 Duncan, John,  
 Dana, S. W.  
 Dair, John F.  
 Daugherty, James,  
 Daniel, Hiram,  
 Davis, N. H. & G. H.  
 Desilver, J. F.  
 Dubois, John,  
 Devin, W. D.  
 Dorsey & Cockerill,  
 Dayton & Michigan R. R. Co.  
 Davis, McKenzie & Megrue,

Emery, Thos. & Son,  
 Evans & Swift,  
 Elstner, Joseph,  
 Erkenbrecker, A.  
 Eggleston, Darius,  
 Emerson, N. W.  
 Evans & Pattison,  
 Ellis, Henry,  
 Eaton, C. B.  
 Eichenlaub, Valentine,

Flanigan, Wm.  
 Fosdick, Samuel,  
 Fletcher, Lowell,  
 Fagin, Lewis,  
 Funk, Henry B.  
 Firemen's Insurance Co.  
 Frazer, James A.  
 French, C. A.  
 Fay, A.  
 Fosdick, Chas. R.  
 Foulds & Campbell,  
 Frazer, F. A.  
 Fox, George,  
 French, Jacob,  
 Fenton, A. B. & Bros.  
 Field, R. B.  
 Fisher, W. M.  
 Florer, N. M.  
 Franklin, Charles W.  
 French, Thomas,  
 Flenner & Hughes,

French, M.  
Fiedeldey, J. C.

Groesbeck & Co.  
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Graff, Jacob & Co.  
Gilbert, Jones & Ogborn,  
Gregory, E. M.  
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Glidden, D. A.  
Gellenbeek, B.  
Goodwin & Cloon,  
Gilmore, Dunlap & Co.  
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Gerard, J. H. & Co.  
Gaff, T. & J. W.  
Gibson, David & Co.  
George, D. B.  
Grant, E. B.  
Gilpin, W. H.  
Grasselli, E.  
Graham, George,  
Gateh, John M.  
Gilpin, Thos.  
Guisinger, J. S. & Co.  
Grawe, Barney,  
Griggs, Lewis,  
Greenwood, Miles & Co.  
Gilpin, Joseph H.

Hull, Julius,  
Holden, R. A.  
Hieatt & Woods,  
Hinkle, Guild & Co.  
Hill, Geo. H.  
Hanna, Henry,  
Haughton, Samuel M.  
Harrison & Hooper,  
Harrison, W. H. & Co.  
Hazzard, W. S.  
Hosea, Robert & Co.  
Hall, Benjamin E.  
Hanhauser, A.  
Harper, David,  
Hack, F. A.  
Herridar, W. C.  
Hurin, Wilson & Stephens,  
Head, G. H.  
Harth, M. & Co.  
Harries, David,  
Hart, William,  
Hust, Jacob,  
Hubbard, E. S.  
Howe & Spillman,

Hopperton, John,  
Harries, John,  
Harbison, M. L.  
Hunter, Wm. C. & Co.  
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Holters, Austing & Co.  
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Johnson, Geo. L. & Co.  
Jacobs, Chas. Jr.  
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Jacobs, C. & L.

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 McLaughlin, John,  
 McTaggart, Israel,  
 Meal, J. W. & Co.  
 Mitchner, Israel,  
 Magill, James,  
 Mead, D. E.  
 Mueller & Cogreve,  
 Middlewood, George,  
 Martin, Joseph,  
 McBride, J.

Marietta & C. R. R. Co.  
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 Mackoy, John,  
 Monlinier & Rowland,  
 Maeready, Robert,  
 Manser, W. & J.  
 Mathews, D.  
 Maddux & Bro.  
 Meline, Jas. F. & Co.  
 Mills & Kline,  
 McQuistin, Wm.  
 Maceraeken, John,  
 Mack, Samuel E. & Co.  
 Manning & Bishop,  
 Mann, Wm. C.  
 Marsh, McCoy & Co  
 Mowry, A. L. & Co.

Nye, Henry,  
 Nicodemus, J. C.  
 National Insurance Co.

Neff, Ambrose W. & Co.  
 Nichols, V.  
 Nettleton, N. G.  
 Nafew, Samuel B.  
 Nye, John C.  
 Nagle, J. H.  
 Newton, J. R.

Oliver, D. W.  
 Orum, Morris,  
 Oberhue, E. & F.  
 O'Donnell, J. M.  
 Osborne, J. H.  
 Odiorne, T. G.  
 Orr & Haight.

Pike, Samuel N.  
 Phipps, Gardner & Co.  
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 Phillips, Geo. W., Jr.  
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 Pullan, Hatfield & Brown,  
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 Poland & Henry,  
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 Poage, Thos. K. & Co.  
 Phillips, W. H.  
 Pomeroy, C. C.  
 Powell, McEwen & Co.  
 Pullan, Thompson & Co.  
 Prague, C. F.  
 Park, John D.  
 Phenix Insurance Co.

Queen City Insurance Co.

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 Reeder, Eden B.  
 Roots & Coe,  
 Rieman, Joseph,  
 Rawson, Wilby & Co.  
 Royse, Southwell,  
 Ray, C. M. & Co.

Rice, Sidney,  
 Rieman, W. J.



Rawson, J. & Co.  
 Reynolds, Samuel & Son.  
 Reid, Wm. S.  
 Reed, Edward,  
 Richton, G. H.  
 Russell & Cameron,  
 Reeves, M. E.  
 Rice, John,  
 Rogers, J. H.  
 Robbins & Pomeroy,  
 Rion, S. T.  
 Rauth, Francis,  
 Rosenthal & Kaufman,  
 Ripley, George,

Shaffer, Jacob,  
 Straight, Deming & Co.  
 Stillwell, J. D.  
 Schultz, Charles,  
 Swasey, John & Co.  
 Smith, W. B. & Co.  
 Slevin, John,  
 Skiff, J. A.  
 Sledge, Geo. C.  
 Sherlock, Thomas,  
 Shillito, Geo.  
 Stone, L. & M.  
 Springer & Whiteman,  
 Spence, Andrew,  
 Secrist, J. M.  
 Shaller, M.  
 Smith, S. W. & Co.  
 Schenek & Reese,  
 Shæffer & Ziegler,  
 Swift, Alexander,  
 Smith, A. H. & Co.  
 Stewart, Angur & Co.  
 Shank, Jacob & Co.  
 Stall & Meyer,  
 Swasey, M.  
 Sheehan, Pierce,  
 Schooley, Stephen,  
 Shiras, Wm. M.  
 Smith, Joseph, Jr.  
 Sayre, W. H.  
 Schultz & Bro.  
 Shays, John,  
 Smith, Walter,  
 Schiff, John,  
 Schram, A. D.  
 Sargent, L. H.  
 Sterritt, D. B.  
 Steele, John,

Scarborough, W. W.  
 Shaw, Wm. M.  
 Swift, Evans & Co.  
 Smith, M. & W.  
 Stein, Trenchard & Co.  
 Smith, Thomas B.  
 Spinning & Brown,  
 Shipley, John W.  
 Shaw, John A. & Co.  
 Steelman, Hosea,  
 Steubenville R. R. Co.  
 Slocum, Culbertson & Co.  
 Scherer, Joseph,  
 Steele, Thomas,  
 Smith & Drake,

Todd, M. M. R.  
 Tweed & Andrews,  
 Tweed & Sibley,  
 Torrence, James F.  
 Thomas, N. W. & Co.  
 Traber & Aubery,  
 Taylor, Ambrose,  
 Taylor & Brother,  
 Tait & Son,  
 Taylor, J. S.  
 Tibbetts, Henry,  
 Todd, John,  
 Thompson, W. H.  
 Timberlake, W. D. F.  
 Townsend, E. B.  
 Taylor, G. A.  
 Tytus, Wrenn & Jones,  
 Taylor, Edward,  
 Thorp, T. C.  
 Thompson & Darr,  
 Tapscott, G. W.  
 Tobin, W. T.  
 True, Benj. C.  
 Thompson, Frank,  
 Thomas, Dr. J. C.

Vanpelt, M. C.  
 Valette, Henry,

Wiggins, Samuel,  
 Whitaker, Joseph,  
 Wright, W. S. & Co.  
 West, C. W. & Co.  
 Wilson, James & Co.  
 Werk, M. & Co.  
 Washington Insurance Co.  
 Winslow, A. S.

Weidemer, F. X.  
 Williams, S. B.  
 West & McDougal,  
 Wassenich, E.  
 Williams & Reid,  
 Wolcott, H. G.  
 Wright, Sylvanus,  
 Woodward, G. W.  
 Wright, John,  
 Walker, Joseph W.  
 Wellman, Tureman & Co.  
 Williamson, Wm. & Co.  
 Wright, J. V.  
 Wynne, John E. & Co.  
 Wynne, Haines & Co.  
 White, Frank,  
 Walker, William,  
 Westcott, M. A.  
 Western Insurance Co.  
 Williams, Samuel K.

Walker, James,  
 Wells, C.  
 Wharton, W. G. & Son,  
 Weller, Farrell & Co.  
 Woods, Robert R.  
 Winston, A. V.  
 Wade, S. J.  
 Wesener & Minor,  
 Warren, C. F.  
 Wanzer & Taylor,  
 Wunder, Daniel,  
 Wood, Ira,  
 Werner, F.  
 Wells, White & Co.  
 Wheelwright, James,  
 Winston, Swift & Johnson,  
 Wright, Hyer & Co.  
 Whetstone, F. D. S. & Co.  
 Young, W. P.  
 Young, Thomas & Co.

